public housing by those States which receive grants-in-aid at almost equal to their income tax contributions. We, in New York, pay 20 percent of income taxes, and together with Illinois and California and Pennsylvania, we contribute 42 percent of all the tax collections, and we are denied by short-sighted Representatives the right to live in decent housing.

Two years ago, after two Presidential vetoes, the Congress approved 37,000 public housing units at a cost of $18½ million. Opponents of the public housing program said it would bankrupt our country. Our Commodity Credit Corporation, whose funds are derived from income taxes and congressional appropriations, pays $700 million annually to store our surplus grain, and no Republican or Representatives of agricultural States cry out that this outflow is bankrupting our Nation.

The liberals or the progressives have proposed a 10-year program to restore our cities, provide for a balanced suburban development, eliminate our blight and our slums, and to provide for a comprehensive transportation program, including bus, rail transit, commuter railroads, as well as highway programs and construction of airports.

The benefits of increased housing are apparent. It means employment for the tradesman, the plasterer, the electrician, the carpenter, the plumber, the appliance dealer, the architect, the surveyor, and the lawyer.

With a President who favors housing for sales and rentals, who recognizes the need for college housing and housing for the elderly, who recognizes that Fannie May can pump prime the economy, who will not be veto happy, we are confident that we will succeed in this important area.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

One of the great battles of the 87th Congress will be in the field of Federal aid for education. Our Nation has been founded on the principle that an educated electorate is a selective electorate. Our Bill of Rights, with its freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom of the press will have very little meaning if our people are uneducated. We recognize in the face of world competition, that we must stimulate our educational processes to develop scientists, educators, the economists, and the artists to compete with less endowed but more aggressive nations.

Little doubt exists that many States have not fulfilled their obligations to provide educational facilities and opportunities. The high cost of construction, the unattractive teachers' salaries, as compared to blue collar workers, have discouraged localities and States to expand their facilities. Our educational system has been falling apart. Since 1946, State indebtedness has increased by 500 percent, local government by 200 percent, and Federal Government by less than 10 percent. Federal matching funds are granted for highways, hospitals, and welfare. No matching funds are provided for educational facilities. Consequently, States spend their limited funds where they can find matching funds from our Federal Government.

From a selfish point of view, we, in the State of New York, because of the small allocation to New York State, would oppose Federal funds for school construction. But we in New York feel that we are part of a nation. If we provide funds for school construction in our own State, we should not be penalized by not being able to divert it to supplement our teachers' salaries. We should obtain a measure which will give the State discretion to allocate its funds for school construction or to supplement teachers' salaries in order to attract competitive schoolteachers.

The cry has been raised that Federal funds will lead to Federal control of education. Previous history refutes such a contention and belies such fears. Since 1861, under the Morrell Act, we have had land-grant colleges in every one of our States teaching agriculture. In those grants there have been provisions for teachers' salaries, and never have we had criticism of Federal control in the operation of land-grant colleges. Federal funds are granted for teachers' salaries in federally impacted areas and no criticism has been raised against it. School lunch programs have been afforded our youth and no Federal interference in its operation is discernible. GI educational benefits have been granted without complaint that Federal interference is present. So much so, that the veterans of Korea are clamoring for similar benefits. The complaint of Federal interference is baseless from the point of view of past history.

Education has become a matter of highest national concern and responsibility as vital to freedom's future as the national defense program. Last year, the House passed a bill, H.R. 10128, by a vote of 206 to 189. This bill died because the House Rules Committee refused to allow the appointment of a joint Senate-House conference committee to resolve the differences between the Senate and House bills. Now that the Rules Committee has been liberalized, we expect no such difficulty, and we, liberals, are confident that we shall get an adequate education bill.

MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY

A government moral fiber is judged by the regard it has for its youth, its sick and its aged. Medical care for the aged is a test of our moral fiber. The Forand bill, which liberals embrace and espouse, provided medical care for the aged under social security. This bill is an insurance plan, which is feasible, inexpensive and humane. It is not a giveaway. It is grafted upon a social security program which is financially solvent and derives its revenues from joint contributions from employer and worker while the worker is employed. It gives medical care after retirement and maintains a worker's freedom of choice of doctor. This bill was rejected by the Ways and Means Committee upon the recommendation of the Republican administration and by the vehement opposition to it by the AMA. A so-called medical care program was approved, which depends upon the cooperation of States which have demonstrated their indisposition and disinclination to contribute which requires a fee payment by persons over 65 and the payment by the aged persons of the first $250 of medical expense above $250. Thereafter 80 percent of the cost would be paid by the administration. Public welfare recipients need make no contributions. Persons with incomes of $2,500 annually would be ineligible. In view of the fact that 60 percent of our 16 million persons over 65 years of age have incomes of less than $1,000 per annum, this plan was a cruel hoax.

President Kennedy has recommended that men as well as women be eligible at the age of 62 for benefits, but that their benefit payments be proportionately reduced. The success of the liberal proposal depends, in my opinion, on the influence of the President on the members of the Ways and Means Committee and upon the Senators. With assistance from the public and with the President going to the airwaves to advise the people to call upon the recalcitrant Members to support a Forand-type bill, we have hope of success. With the Rules Committee reorganized, a rule permitting floor amendment can be acted upon in the House of Representatives, the House may be able to work its will.

I do not talk of other liberal programs, such as immigration, civil rights, migratory and Mexican labor unemployment, insurance with dependency benefits, or foreign aid. This is part of our program. We are on the way to new frontiers and the Federal Government will play its role in a diminishing world with the programs to provide for expanding human problems.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Nehemiah 2: 20: *The God of heaven, He will prosper us; therefore we His servants will arise and build.*

Eternal God, our Father, in this moment of prayer, may we be inspired with a resolute determination to have a larger part in bringing to a victorious issue mankind's struggle to build the kingdom of freedom and peace, of justice and righteousness.

Gird us with the faith and fortitude of the Founding Fathers who bequeathed to us the liberties which we enjoy and charged us with the responsibility of safeguarding the great traditions of our beloved country.

May the Members of this Congress be sensitive and responsive to the needs of humanity and find their hearts enlarged with a vision of the dawning of a better day for men and nations everywhere.

We pray in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 153. An act to further amend the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, so that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress at any time before June 1, 1963.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD]; the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]; the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]; the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]; the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE]; the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY]; the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING]; the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL]; the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER]; the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL]; the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER]; and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS]; members to the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference, February 6 to February 12, 1961.

APPOINTMENT AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE OF DR. JAMES T. RALPH OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. CLEM MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEM MILLER. Mr. Speaker, the people of my State have been proud that President Kennedy has called upon a number of Californians to serve our country in the new administration.

Some have previously served California in the administration of Gov. Edmund G. Brown. One of those whom the Governor least wanted to lose has just been nominated by the President as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Agricultural Stabilization. He is Dr. James T. Ralph. Before coming to Washington Dr. Ralph served as deputy director and as director of the California Department of Agriculture.

During his service with the California Department of Agriculture Dr. Ralph worked closely with the members of the State board of agriculture, including the president of the board, Mr. John S. Watson, a dairy farmer in my district. Working together, they have been successful in changing the orientation of the department from that of a policing agency to an agency serving agriculture in the public interest.

Dr. Ralph has been educated for service to agriculture at colleges and universities in three States: Tennessee State College, Iowa State University, and Stanford University. He has experience working with agriculture in Tennessee, in Iowa, in Kentucky, and in California. These represent three of the main agricultural regions of our country.

Dr. Ralph is a proponent of greater bargaining power for farmers and of returns on labor, on investment, and on management in agriculture equal to returns on similar skills and similar capital in other industries. In California he especially has been known for his support for self-help marketing agreements and orders, and for bargaining associations. Under the California self-help approach farmers design, vote in, administer, and pay for their own regulatory programs to solve the economic problems of their industry without cost to the taxpayers as such. His program in California was well supported and participated in by leaders of many commodity organizations and of both political parties.

At the age of 35, Dr. Ralph is one of the ablest agricultural administrators in the country. He has the ability and knowledge and also the energy to face up to the great task ahead of working with Secretary of Agriculture Freeman to help American farmers attain their rightful share of the national income.

Californians are proud to be able to give the United States a man of such qualifications for the great work which must be done. Members of the California congressional delegation from farm areas have united in our support of Dr. Ralph, confident that he will render outstanding service to agriculture and to his country.

RETIREMENT OF MR. A. T. BURCH AS ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include an article appearing in the Chicago Daily News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in the functioning of our democracy there is a close relationship between those in the public offices and those who carry an equal public responsibility as members of the press.

For 15 years A. T. Burch was the associate editor and chief editorial writer of the Chicago Daily News. It would be hard to overmeasure his influence on public opinion in the second city in America, and indeed of all the Middle Western section.

Under his direction the editorial page of the Chicago Daily News seemed always to be fair. If Mr. Burch presented one viewpoint in one of his editorials, and it was in a field of controversy, invariably he gave space to a columnist or to writers of letters from subscribers to present an opposite viewpoint. The result was that the readers of the editorial page of the Chicago Daily News under the direction of Mr. Burch were left with the feeling that Mr. Burch was not attempting to force his own ideas upon them, but having expressed his own thinking afforded equal opportunity of expression to those in disagreement so that the readers, being informed, could make their own conclusions.

During 15 years Mr. Burch personally interviewed the candidates for the public offices in Chicago, on the local, the State, and the National level, and it was largely on his judgment that the recommendations of the Chicago Daily News were based.

I never knew a more conscientious newspaperman nor a finer gentleman. This does not mean that I was always in agreement with his decisions, but I felt that Mr. Burch went about his work with a conscientious desire to be fair to the candidates, to the public, and to the philosophy of his newspaper, which was independent Republican.

During the period of his editorship, the Chicago Daily News, while owned by a publisher at one time mentioned among the Republican presidential possibilities, was instrumental in exposing large thefts of the public moneys by the then Republican State treasurer of Illinois, and on two occasions supported the Democratic nominee for Governor when that seemed to Mr. Burch and his newspaper in the public interest.

On February 1 Mr. Burch retired from active service after a long career of dedicated service. I think it is proper that the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States should pause in its legislative deliberations to note his retirement. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks, at this point I include an article from the Chicago Daily News announcing the retirement of A. T. Burch, and I ask that any of my colleagues who desire to pay tribute to Mr. Burch may have 5 days in which to extend their remarks:

ASSOCIATE EDITOR BURCH RETIRES

A. T. Burch has retired as associate editor and chief editorial writer of the Chicago Daily News.

The widely known and respected journalist has directed this paper's lively and provocative editorial page for more than 15 years.

His association with the Daily News will continue, however.

Burch will write a weekly column of fact and opinion and will also serve as a consultant to the paper.

He will be succeeded February 1 as associate editor by John M. Johnston, a longtime colleague on the Daily News editorial page staff.

Johnston, a veteran newspaperman, is former city editor and chief editorial writer for the Cleveland Press and onetime assistant managing editor of Business Week magazine.

He also worked with Burch at the Press where the latter preceded him as chief editorial writer. Burch also served as executive editor and associate editor of the Cleveland paper.

The two came to the Daily News in 1945.

"A. T."—as Burch is known—started his newspaper career before World War I as a reporter on the Topeka Daily Capital.

Besides his nearly 20 years with the Cleveland Press (where he started as a reporter), Burch was an editorial writer on the Topeka State Journal, a financial reporter on the New York Tribune and a special correspondent in Europe for the Capper publications.

In his years on the Daily News, A. T. (for Angelus Teague) has authored some of this paper's most incisive and provocative editorials.

He insists that his editorial writers steer clear of the rarefied air of the ivory tower (an occupational hazard) by keeping in close touch with the men who report the news and with the men who make the news.

Thus Burch, Johnston and other Daily News editorial page staffers are widely known among public figures—in politics, industry, and the arts.

A fighter for press freedom, A. T. regularly writes and lectures on the subject.

"We do not conceive of the freedom of the press as a privilege conferred on our trade," says Burch. "It is the public's right we are defending."

And he is a stanch believer in a newspaper's duty to investigate.

"The noblest services of American newspapers to their readers have been their exposures of public corruption and politically protected crime," he says.

"There has not been a year when American newspapers have not exposed and destroyed conspiracies against the public purse and the public safety."

Of his successor, Burch said:

"I should like to express my personal pride and pleasure in the fact that John M. Johnston is to succeed me as associate editor of the Chicago Daily News.

"When I joined the Daily News in 1945, I was asked if there were, anywhere in the United States, a man I specifically desired to strengthen the Daily News editorial page staff.

"I said then, and I still say, that I value John Johnston's abilities in this field above those of any other newspaperman I know anywhere in the country."

Mrs. CHURCH. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield to the gentle lady from Illinois.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to stand here today to take merited cognizance of the retirement from the associate editorship of the Chicago Daily News of Mr. A. T. Burch, whose understanding of local, State, National—and, in fact, international—happenings and trends has made him for some years one of those who has wielded great influence in molding public opinion and obtaining constructive action in our great Chicago area.

The 13th District of Illinois, which it is my privilege to represent, is fortunate, also, in being able to claim Mr. Burch as a constituent. All who know him and who have had the privilege of his quiet counsel would, I know, wish to join me today in expressing our appreciation to him and of him for the part that he has played so long and with such distinction in our community.

Mr. Burch was born and educated in Kansas—taking both his bachelor's and master's degrees from Washburn College in Topeka. His first newspaper assignment was with the Topeka Daily Capital. Seeking wider activity, he next served with the New York Tribune. He became special correspondent in Europe for the Capper publications before returning to Topeka as editorial writer for the Topeka State Journal. From 1927 to 1945, the Cleveland Press was fortunate to have him on its staff, first as reporter, then as chief editorial writer, executive editor, and finally as associate editor.

It was in 1945 that Mr. Burch came to Chicago as associate editor for the Chicago Daily News.

Mr. Burch has taught as well as practiced journalism. He served first as instructor and then as assistant professor at Washburn College; and later expressed his interest in training young journalists at Western Reserve University and at Fenn College in Cleveland.

Mr. Burch, whose modesty is equal to his acumen, would himself not call attention to his war service. His friends, however, would tell you of his active participation in the Army in the First World War, in which he was, in fact, wounded in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

In recounting this activity, Mr. Speaker, we who are proud to be friends of Mr. Burch would not seem to indicate in any way that, in relinquishing his associate editorship with the Chicago Daily News, he is retiring from activity. Such withdrawal would be impossible to one whose pattern of life and thought has shown a zeal for discovering truth; for reporting that truth as he saw it, impartially and objectively; and for seeking, on the basis of what he believed to be truth, a solution of reason and hope for the many problems that hold this troubled world in seeming endless grip.

We have taken this time to write into our annals a permanent record of a philosopher-friend whose retirement would be marked for us with even more signal regret were we not sure that his friends and all in his community to whom he has given unselfishly of his time, his experience, and his capacity, will continue to be able to benefit from his interest and counsel.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COLLIER].

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleague from Illinois in paying deserved tribute to A. T. Burch upon his retirement as associate editor of the Chicago Daily News. After a decade and a half of outstanding service in the field of journalism.

Possessed of a keen mind and deep understanding of civic, social, and political problems, Mr. Burch's contribution to the countless thousands of readers of the Chicago Daily News has been one of immeasurable scope and value. Few who have known him over the years failed to recognize his broad knowledge of the affairs of government. Perhaps his greatest asset is his ability to analyze people in public life without tempering his personal judgment because of any basic disagreement in his own philosophy or conviction.

It is my sincere hope that his future years will be abundant in good health and happiness.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join in extending my every good wish to A. T. Burch in the years of his retirement. He is a fine man and has had the respect even of those who did not always agree with him. I am a Democrat, and I am from Chicago. I guess everyone in the House knows that. When it comes to doing something for Chicago, there are no party lines and from the bottom of my heart I have appreciated the support for our legislation for Chicago that has been given us from both sides of the aisle. As a distinguished editor, Mr. Burch has given 15 years of his life to serving Chicago, according to his views and the policy of his newspaper, and I am happy to join in this tribute to him.

Mr. FINNEGAN. Mr. Speaker, under general leave to extend his remarks my colleague, BARRATT O'HARA, has commented to this House, on the retirement of A. T. Burch, associate editor of the Chicago Daily News, a note of appreciation for service to the community and State of Illinois.

I should like to add a short statement of acknowledgment and appreciation to Mr. Burch, who for the past 15 years served his paper and his community so ably.

Although the Chicago Daily News has mainly followed the Republican policy line in its endorsement of candidates and in its policies and platforms, we Chicago Democrats many times found friendship in Mr. Burch and an attentive ear to our aims and purposes and the willingness to hear both sides of a matter. Many times, as a result of his fairmindedness, Mr. Burch has practiced the right of editorial freedom with the result that some Democratic candidates and office holders received deserved words of praise for their outstanding ability and accomplishments. It is to Mr. Burch's credit that men such as our Governor, Otto Kerner, were applauded in editorial comment despite the Republican tendencies of his paper's publishers.

At a time when the Chicago newspapers and the government of the State of Illinois, county of Cook, and city of Chicago, seem to be polarizing toward opposite ends, and I and many of my Democratic colleagues on all levels of government in Illinois grieve the retirement of such a man as A. T. Burch from the newspaper scene of Chicago.

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, it is with a feeling of mixed emotion that we of the Illinois delegation recently learned of the retirement of Mr. A. T. Burch, associate editor and chief editorial writer of the Chicago Daily News.

Just the thought of a famous newspaperman retiring refutes our belief in the immortality of the press, whose great names were not born to die. Yet, very few of his contemporaries remain on the active list—the others are in distant, marble-dotted fields, where silence lays to rest the old traditions of the press—able, beautiful and virtuous.

The many and varied experiences with politicians did not develop in him the attitude of the cynic. He learned the frailties of poor humanity the hard way—misplaced confidence in characters.

He knew the hard, fast rules of politics—loyalty to organization regardless of the dictates of reason. He saw the mighty in its ranks stoop to the smallness of their sordid aims and wicked ambition. He heard their cursing and mutterings at the world, in political defeat. He stood with his pen aloft wondering if he would complete the sentence that would result in drastic exposure. He became expert in discovering the phonies who used politics for self-aggrandizement. He could fathom the sincerity or shams and pretenses of the parties.

He developed the wisdom of recognizing true leadership in men. It restored his belief in human nature. He became a part of the careers of these great men. He gloried in inking this greatness with indelible words upon the public mind. He soothed his conscience in placing these leaders in their proper perspectives before the public eye.

He had learned so much by living apart from the satanic characters that he knew so well, that it was easy to see the good in other men, and build their careers in celebrity and power.

After many years of only newspaper titled importance as a toiler with soul and brain, stretching to the limit of his mental endurance, discretion and wit—our distinguished editor approaches the promised land of retirement—his heralded entry into the doom of the "newspaper morgue."

Sometimes, when I think of these men of the press who move across the public scene to write history, I wonder if, at

the end, whether most of them are facing debt and fighting anonymity.

We pray that our distinguished friend will enjoy his well-earned vacation from his former arduous duties and seek new and interesting horizons, with God's blessings.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I should like at this time to pay tribute to one of the truly great men of my State, Angelus T. Burch, associate editor and chief editorial writer of the Chicago Daily News, who retired on February 1, 1961.

Mr. Burch's journalistic record is long and full. He has always served in the interests and welfare of others. It is regrettable that he is retiring. I came to know Mr. Burch intimately as a member of the Chicago City Council and as a member of the Chicago Plan Commission from the time he came to Chicago from Cleveland 15 years ago.

Over the years, Mr. Burch has written a remarkable record of service to the readers of the Chicago Daily News and the people of Chicago in providing constructive editorials, and significantly selected reports on local, State, national, and international affairs.

Mr. Burch's newspaper career proves that he had the acumen of a statesman as well as a truly informed editorialist. He wrote and reported for the Topeka Daily Capital in 1917, was on the editorial staff of the New York Tribune in 1919. He was the instructor of journalism at Washburn College, Topeka, Kans., and later became assistant professor and head of the department of journalism at Washburn College.

Mr. Burch was a special correspondent in Europe for the Capper publications in 1924, and in that same year became a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Prior to coming to the Chicago Daily News, Mr. Burch was on the editorial staff of the Cleveland Press for 20 years.

Mr. Burch had a code which he stood by steadfastly in that he believed that the American people need up-to-date, reliable information media to keep abreast of happenings affecting their security and progress.

Angelus Burch was a dynamic leader in a score of public causes and skilled in bringing the newspaper guns to bear on such targets as presented themselves in civil corruption and moral wrong. As kindly overseer of his newspaper devotion there was reassurance and encouragement just in knowing that he was on the premises.

Life will be weaker and printer's ink lighter in the fact that Angelus Burch will no longer be at the keys of his typewriter.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the free press of the United States and the editorial independence and integrity that it has always maintained is one of our Nation's priceless assets. We as a nation have also been served by men of outstanding personal ability who have devoted themselves to careers in the field of journalism. Mr. A. T. Burch, retiring associate editor and chief editorial writer of the Chicago Daily News, ranks as one of the great journalists in the tradition of American newspapers.

Mr. Burch began his career with the Topeka Daily Capital and also served with the New York Tribune before becoming a European correspondent for the Capper publications. Upon his return he became an editorial writer on the Topeka State Journal and was also on the staff of the Cleveland Press for almost 20 years. In 1945 he became associate editor of the Chicago Daily News. In addition, Mr. Burch was instructor and later assistant professor and head of the department of journalism at Washburn College, Topeka, Kans.

As a lifelong resident of Chicago, I can attest to the tremendous civic accomplishments and great contributions to public service that A. T. Burch has championed through the editorial page of the Chicago Daily News. I join the many grateful citizens of the Chicago metropolitan area in thanking him for his devotion to high ideals and in wishing him health and happiness in the future.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make the following announcement.

Pursuant to the provisions of 15 U.S.C. 1024(a), as amended, the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Economic Committee the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. PATMAN, Texas; Mr. BOLLING, Missouri; Mr. BOGGS, Louisiana; Mr. REUSS, Wisconsin; Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Michigan; Mr. CURTIS, Missouri; Mr. KILBURN, New York; Mr. WIDNALL, New Jersey.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make the following announcement.

Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 46, 87th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Select Committee To Conduct Studies and Investigations of the Problems of Small Business the following Members of the House:

Mr. PATMAN, Texas, chairman; Mr. EVINS, Tennessee; Mr. MULTER, New York; Mr. YATES, Illinois; Mr. STEED, Oklahoma; Mr. ROOSEVELT, California; Mr. ALFORD, Arkansas.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

DEMOCRATIC OBJECTORS ON THE PRIVATE AND CONSENT CALENDARS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce the appointment of the following Members on the Democratic side on the Objectors Committee of the Private Calendar: the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND], and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HEMPHILL].

As Democratic members of the Objectors Committee on the Consent Calendar: the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND], and the gentleman from California [Mr. McFALL].

MAINTAIN INTEGRITY OF THE CAREER CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, on the basis of information garnered in part, but by no means exclusively, from press reports I am forced to the reluctant conclusion that some shenanigans are going on in the executive branch with reference to civil service and the merit system.

I gather, for example, that the Post Office Department is putting pressure on the 15 regional operations directors whose jobs are under civil service to vacate their positions either by resignation, retirement, or the acceptance of demotion.

I gather that the Department has requested the Civil Service Commission to transfer these positions to schedule C classification—making them strictly political appointments—but that it has not seen fit to wait for action on this requested change in the rules before applying the more direct approach.

I gather also that there have been other less-publicized cases of high-ranking career civil service employees in the executive branch who have been the target of the revival of the spoils-system tactics in the form of resignation requests.

I gather from the same general sources that the Civil Service Commission has already consented to the designation of 25 additional schedule C positions in the Post Office Department, 14 of which were transferred from the competitive civil service with the result that present civil service personnel in these positions have been or may be reduced in grade or removed entirely—all without charges.

I gather that, despite the sweet talk about close cooperation of top management with employees at all levels in the Department of the Interior, an order has been issued which, whatever its purposes and motives, raises serious apprehensions among the Department personnel as to whether political considerations are to determine appointments and promotions in that Department. I refer to the order that all appointments and promotions in grade 5 and above must be approved by the Secretary's office.

I gather also that a freeze has been ordered on all promotions in the Post Office Department in grades above postal field service 4.

The present deplorable situation is, I must add, not without its humorous aspect. Such is the zeal of the eager

beaver patronage dispensers that a candidate for postmaster of the city of Washington, itself, has been selected and endorsed despite the fact that that position is presently occupied by a duly confirmed postmaster. This raises the question in my mind as to whether the next step will be a proposal to put all postmasters under schedule C.

I have today addressed a letter to the chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, of which I have been privileged to be a member for the past 6 years, directing these reports and allegations to his attention.

In thus writing the chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee I have in mind the statement which he made in a letter to the Clerk of the House under date of September 14, 1960, transmitting a committee report entitled, "Maintaining the Integrity of the Career Civil Service." I know that my able and distinguished chairman is completely devoted to this objective. In this letter the chairman said:

> It is deemed appropriate, also, to emphasize, reaffirm, and restate the functions of this committee to maintain and strengthen the merit system in the Federal Civil Service and to protect the rights of career civil servants. This report provides a record of existing safeguards and guarantees established in furtherance of the committee functions. It will serve as both a guideline and reminder of the restrictions which must be observed by executives in making necessary personnel adjustments. It will at the same time assure individual career employees that there will be no abridgment of their rights by reason of political or personnel patronage contrary to the merit system.

It is my purpose, as soon as the committee is constituted, to request a detailed investigation by the committee or a specially designated subcommittee as to the accuracy of the allegations cited above and particularly to determine whether the intent of Congress as expressed in civil service laws and regulations is being violated.

SPECIAL ORDER VACATED

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order I had for today be vacated.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE]?

There was no objection.

MISSILE GAP

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Members of this House must share my admiration for the speed with which the New Frontiersmen succeeded in closing the missile gap they found such a threat to our security a few months ago.

When one pauses to consider what the Kennedy administration has accomplished in just 18 days in this vital area of our defense, it is nothing short of miraculous. In fact, the first 100 days of FDR's first administration pales into oblivion by comparison.

The American people now are assured that the Kennedy-McNamara team in this short period has closed the missile gap.

Excepting only the creation, I believe it is safe to say there is no parallel in recorded history for this amazing feat of accelerated research, development, and production.

Even allowing for admitted American know-how and production genius, it is almost unbelievable that so much could be accomplished by so few in so short a time.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I trust my colleagues in the House will join with me in a salute to the New Frontier. With this auspicious beginning, if I may be permitted to indulge in a cautious prediction, it would not surprise me to learn that in the next few days the alleged decline in U.S. prestige abroad—also the subject of much political discussion last fall—will suddenly skyrocket along with our missiles into spectacular new orbits.

ATTACK ON CIVIL SERVICE PROCEDURES

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, I share the concern of my colleague from Michigan [Mr. JOHANSEN] for what appears to be an attack on the civil service procedures that have been in existence for so long. For some strange reason the editorial writers of the newspapers have been very quiet. I have heard no rumblings from the Civil Service League or others who are supposed to be concerned about this matter. I think this is something that Members of the House on both sides of the aisle should look at very, very carefully, so that civil service employees will not be tampered with.

THE REPUBLICANS ARE 8 YEARS LATE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, we have just listened to two speeches by Members of the House on the Republican side, about career men in the civil service. Of course, they are just building up a strawman to knock down. They are 8 years late. They must have been talking about what happened 8 years ago when former President Eisenhower took office, because certainly they went right through the Democrats. They took them out of office or transferred them to all parts of the country. I had one dear friend who was collector of internal revenue. They shipped him out to Minnesota thinking that he would resign, but he went out there and came back to Boston demoted. So the gentlemen must have been referring to what happened 8 years ago. They are 8 years late.

CIVIL SERVICE PROCEDURE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is not at all difficult to go along with the majority leader in this particular. We as Republicans are 8 years too late. We always make a mistake which helps his side. Whenever we happen to get in control we let the opposition stay in, and when you get in you kick every one of us out, the moment you reach a desk.

CIVIL SERVICE PROCEDURE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, if I may have the attention of the majority leader, I do not recall that the Republicans at any time screened everybody from grade 5 and up for political purposes as the present Secretary of the Interior is reported to be doing. If the gentleman can tell me of any instance in which the Republicans screened employees from grade 5 and up, in any department or agency, I wish he would tell me.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. They instituted a promotion examination for supervisors in the Post Office. They were put on the list in accordance with the grades received, but they could not go any place. They had to go to the Republican State committee to get clearance. When anything like that happens, when a man has to go through the Republican committee, why, we Democrats could not stand that. We are purer than the Republicans.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman still has not cited an instance such as I have suggested.

ANTISATELLITE CAPABILITIES OF NIKE-ZEUS MISSILE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include an article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, I would like to call to the attention of the House a crucial aerospace defense problem now facing these United States.

Our ideas about what makes a strong military defense have changed in revolutionary fashion these past few years.

We are becoming more deeply aware that a strategic air force second to none is not alone sufficient to provide the United States with the security that this country must have in these perilous days.

As Russia installs on the launching pad its 50th ICBM armed with a devastating nuclear warhead, even the promise of a powerful U.S. counterstriking force of ICBM's within the next 2 years does not meet the true dimension of the defense challenge that faces us.

Just increasing our ICBM and Polaris striking power—projects I support with all the vigor I can command—is not enough.

The time has come for the administration, Congress, the press, and our people to face the fact that the United States will struggle in a straitjacket if it does not parallel its retaliatory ICBM with an anti-missile-missile defensive weapon system against the ballistic blackmail of the Soviet Union.

Unless we have such a defense in being within the next 2 or 3 years, the United States will be wide open for another Pearl Harbor disaster—a disaster indescribable in terms of liberty, lives, and treasure.

Mr. Speaker, there is no need for this terrible possibility to come to pass—if we are ready to make the sacrifices which President Kennedy in his state of the Union message indicated he would seek of us all—for providence has blessed us with the precious time required to remedy this great defect in our overall military posture.

However, I must warn that time is growing critically short, and both the administration and Congress must make decisions and make them quickly, if we are to provide this Nation with an anti-missile-missile defense system that will not only meet the threat of today but the need of tomorrow.

The answer is the Nike-Zeus, the anti-missile missile which the Army today has brought to the stage of advanced development. This missile killer is the only answer now available to any nation of the free world wherewith to meet the threat of devastating nuclear-armed 18,000-mile-per-hour Soviet ICBM. There is no other defense weapons system now on a free world drawing board or in a research laboratory that can do the job. There is only the U.S. Nike-Zeus.

This Army antimissile missile is now slated for crucial final test in the Pacific this year. A complete three-stage Nike-Zeus, triggered by its highly complex radar tracking and control systems, will be fired from the Point Mugu, Calif., range soon.

This series of crucial trials, extending over 1961, will be climaxed early next year with actual battle tests between the nuclear-armed Nike-Zeus and our own Atlas intercontinental ballistic missiles armed with nuclear warheads.

The Army's antimissile missile will be hurled from Kawajalein Island against the Air Force's ICBM fired from the west coast.

This momentous experiment is designed to demonstrate that the Nike-Zeus can intercept the 18,000-mile-per-hour Atlas and knock it out of the air—without detonating the cataclysmic nuclear warhead.

Scientists of the great Army-industry team are confident that this can be done. Tests at the White Sands, N. Mex., Proving Grounds progressively have proved the concept.

The final Pacific tests will also feature the extraordinary Zeus "radar brain" that guides the antimissile missile to its kill at hypersonic velocities.

Mr. Speaker, such a breakthrough in antimissile development is as fabulous and historic as the creation of the Atlas itself.

Working on this weapons system are the Army and such leaders of American industry as Western Electric Co., the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Douglas Aircraft, Thiokol, and Sperry Rand. Western Electric is the Nike-Zeus' prime contractor; Bell Telephone is in charge of research and design.

President Eisenhower's 1961 fiscal year budget proposed spending $287 million for continued Nike-Zeus research and development. That's approximately the same he proposed in his fiscal year 1962 budget submitted as he left office this year.

However, President Eisenhower's final budget failed to provide funds for starting limited production of the proved components of the Nike-Zeus system.

The vital decision to rectify that omission now faces President Kennedy, his advisers, and this Congress.

I particularly draw to the attention of this House the point that, to my knowledge, in this past decade of revolutionary progress in defense science and technology, no major American weapons system has suffered such restriction upon limited production of component parts—the Air Force's Atlas did not suffer this; nor the Navy's Polaris; not even the Army's Redstone.

The Army, in my opinion, has made a strong case for limited production of Nike-Zeus components at this time. This could be done, I am told, with the addition of less than $175 million to the present Army budget. These funds would get production underway and further advance final research and development work on the full weapons system.

Mr. Speaker, the starting of production of the Nike-Zeus immediately will buy the precious time that we need. If production is delayed, this country stands to lose months and maybe years in the race with Russia to create and bring to operational status the world's first anti-missile missile defense against ICBMs.

There are strong indications from within the Soviet Union that their anti-missile missile project has, and is now receiving, the highest military priority.

In that regard, Mr. Speaker, I draw the attention of this House to a dispatch as far back as November 22, 1960, by the United Press International, dateline London, which said—and I quote:

> Recently, reports reached here from behind the Iron Curtain suggesting that Russia is working with top priority and at top speed on an antimissile missile.

Our intelligence services, I am reliably informed, have definite evidence that the Soviets have been concentrating on such an antimissile missile project for a number of months.

In light of these facts, Mr. Speaker, we can come to no other conclusion than that the Soviets are now marshaling all their dictatorial might in order to surpass the United States and seize the world diplomatic and military initiative through perfection of this missile killer.

Should the Soviets be first to develop an antimissile missile and install it in defensive positions around the Soviet Union, the Kremlin will possess the power of political blackmail at the summit.

Should the Communists gain first and exclusive control of this weapon, they will command a "third dimension" in modern war. They will be in a position to contain our power effectively to retaliate, and they may throw the dice in the great gamble—they may launch a nuclear strike upon this Nation with an ICBM surprise attack.

This is a possibility that this Nation and the rest of the free world cannot countenance.

As the dedicated, hard-driving Chief of Army Research and Development, Lt. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, puts it, and I quote:

> We could find ourselves standing naked in a nuclear hailstorm. We must get busy; we must give this Nation and the free world the umbrella needed against this menace.

Again I quote this brilliant officer:

> We must face the fact that if we want a missile defense system in this decade Zeus is the only answer known to the free world. I would like to be able to hit enemy ICBM's on the launching pad. I'd like to hit them as they come out of the factory door. But today Zeus is the only practical system.

This defense problem is not an Army problem. It is a problem for the Nation. It is a problem we must solve—and quickly—if this Nation is to have a defense capability to meet the growing Soviet ICBM threat.

The editors of Army magazine stress this in their February edition devoted to an exhaustive analysis of the Zeus question. In the first of a series of articles, they report the views of Air Force Lt. Gen. Laurence S. Kuter, commander of the North American Air Defense Command, as follows:

> Now our most immediate and pressing requirement in aerospace defense is for a counter to the intercontinental ballistic missile.

At the present time the most advanced project under way in this critical area is being conducted by the Army on the Nike-Zeus system.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, I am heartened to see general officers of two great services—the Air Force and the Army—helping to forward this vital defense system in the national interest. I find it refreshing to note there is no interservice rivalry apparent here, Mr. Speaker.

The lead article in Army further reflects Air Force General Kuter's view as follows:

In aerospace defense we stand on the edge of the sixties, facing the air-breathing threat of today, and looking forward to a tomorrow that holds the certainty of an ICBM threat, and not far distant, the requirement to defend against hostile satellites.

If this unsteadies you, look skyward.

With the launching by the United States of Samos—our latest reconnaissance satellite—on January 31, 1961, followed by the 7-ton sputnik heaved into orbit by the Soviet Union just 4 days later, the question of antisatellite defense demands immediate attention.

Could we, if necessary, blind the eyes of an enemy spy in the sky orbiting over the United States?

More specifically: Can Nike-Zeus be modified to extend its antimissile capabilities and become an antisatellite killer?

The answer to that crucial question lies in studies already made to determine if Zeus can provide this Nation with such antisatellite capability. These studies have shown that an antisatellite potential does exist in Nike-Zeus.

For example, the capability of tracking very small hypervelocity objects at great ranges, which the remarkable Zeus radars now have, is an essential element of such an antisatellite defense weapons system; and secondly, the capability of achieving extreme accuracy outside the earth's atmosphere, which again the Zeus now possesses, is an absolute requirement for antisatellite weapon defense.

A satellite, like an ICBM, has a predictable path. Satellite velocity is predictable. Satellites, like ICBMs, are susceptible to "kill."

The Nike-Zeus system has the advantage of being open ended; that is, a component of the system can be changed or even replaced without redesigning the whole system. Therefore, the Zeus system is receptive to modification which could provide the altitude and range required by an antisatellite weapon system without affecting its antiballistic missile capability.

The critical question that now faces us as to how soon we can get the Nike-Zeus into production and deployed as an anti-ICBM weapon, equally comprehends the vital factor of antisatellite defense.

The key to this question is production now. Delay in a decision at this time results in only one thing—loss of invaluable time.

Mr. Speaker, the cost of the Nike-Zeus is small when one considers the costs of rebuilding such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, and Denver.

And when the loss in human life is contemplated, the cost of approximately $8 billion over a period of 8 years to assure our security seems eminently reasonable. In the last decade we have spent some $35 billion in air warning and defense systems—and they, too, were necessary and I supported them.

This is a great Nation of ours. We have the capability of meeting all of our defense needs regardless of how great they may be.

I believe we can all agree with the testimony of General Trudeau before committees of this House when he says:

It is a lot safer and, in the long run, cheaper to build weapons and not use them than it is to need weapons and not have them.

Mr. Speaker, now is the time to act. I hope every Member of this House will read the current issue of Army magazine. I hope every Member of this House will support immediate action for limited component production of the Nike-Zeus system.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD, at the conclusion of my remarks, the short lead article of the current issue of Army, page 29.

This Nation can never risk being either second best or half safe in matters affecting our security.

It is my hope that President Kennedy and his advisers will study these views of Air Force Lieutenant General Kuter as they concentrate on one of the most critical decisions of our time—the most dramatic action on the New Frontier in national defense—production of Nike-Zeus.

The article referred to follows:

NORAD'S CHIEF CALLS COUNTER TO ICBM MOST IMMEDIATE AND PRESSING NEED IN AIR DEFENSE OF CONUS

In aerospace defense we stand on the edge of the sixties, facing the air-breathing threat of today and looking forward to a tomorrow that holds the certainty of an ICBM threat, and not far distant, the requirement to defend against hostile satellites.

It was but 10 years ago that we actually embarked on an active air-defense program. It was in August 1949 that the first mushroom cloud blossomed behind the Iron Curtain signaling an end to U.S. atomic-weapons monopoly. Russian atomic-weapons ownership coupled with the initiation of the Korean conflict dispelled any doubts about the need for an effective air defense.

In the decade since 1950, planners have persevered. Requirements for weapons and systems were planned and stated. Planned improvements were invented, designed, developed, built, and placed in the hands of people trained to get the most out of them.

Today our current air-defense system has a respectable degree of capability against the air-breathing weapon threat. This system, under the operational control of the North American Air Defense Command, has resulted from a pooling of the best talent that the Army, Navy, Air Force, the Royal Canadian Air Force, and industry could muster.

However, now our most immediate and pressing requirement in aerospace defense is for a counter to the intercontinental ballistic missile.

At the present time, the most advanced project underway in this critical area is being conducted by the Army on the Nike-Zeus system. This project has experienced considerable success in its research and development program. The Department of Defense has announced future firing tests of the Zeus against ICBM targets of the Atlas and Titan types. Norad hopes that these tests will produce successes which will result in a decision to initiate production.

Additionally, the respective successes of the United States and the Soviet Union with satellites cast a shadow of significant portent. In order to avoid a future gap between our defensive capability and Russia's offensive capability similar to the present gap between our capability to defend against the Russian ICBM and their offensive ICBM capability, we must attack the problem of satellite defense with no less talent and vigor than the Russians are putting into their satellite program.

In aerospace the established defense functions of detection, identification, interception, and destruction must close the gap between the exploding perimeters of the overall aerospace concept.

Norad believes strongly that an acceptable degree of aerospace defense not only insures survival if deterrence should for any reason fail, but will provide the only effective deterrent if and when parity is established between offensive forces. Norad is dedicated to the proposition that we shall be first to produce an acceptable degree of aerospace defense.

WAGE-HOUR LEGISLATION

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, there has just been received from the administration a minimum-wage bill. As chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, I assign this to my distinguished colleague from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT], and commend him for his untiring efforts in this field.

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks immediately following those of my distinguished chairman, the gentleman from New York, and, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include at the conclusion of my remarks the material included in the letter from the President to you, Mr. Speaker, which would include the letter from Secretary of Labor Goldberg to the President in explanation of the bill. Then I would ask unanimous consent to include the text of the bill at the conclusion of my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the administration, I am today introducing its wage-hour proposals in the House of Representatives. These amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act would provide an increase in the Federal minimum wage to $1.15 an hour during the first year, $1.20 during the second year, and $1.25 thereafter for those employees who now have minimum wage protection.

It would also provide for those employees brought under the act for the

first time, a minimum wage of not less than $1 an hour during the first year, $1.05 the second year, with time and one-half for hours in excess of 44 per week; $1.15 the third year, with time and one-half for hours in excess of 42 a week; and $1.25 thereafter, with time and one-half for hours in excess of 40 a week.

The President of the United States, in his economic message to the Congress on February 2, 1961, stated, in urging an increase in the minimum wage, that—

This will improve the incomes, level of living, morale, and efficiency of many of our lowest paid workers. * * * This can actually increase productivity and hold down unit costs, with no adverse effects on our competition in world markets and our balance of payments.

The bill also would extend minimum-wage protection to an additional 4.3 million employees, including 2.9 million in retail and service enterprises. This extension of the act's benefits would be accomplished, however, without deviating from its present interstate commerce basis of coverage. Individual employees "engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce" would continue to be covered by the act. In addition, a new category of employees—those employed in certain enterprises engaged in such activities, primarily in retailing—would be brought within the act's coverage.

The President, in his economic message on extension of coverage, said:

This will extend the wage standard throughout significant low-wage sectors of the labor market. * * * Together, these two principal changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act will go far to protect our lowest paid workers. The proposed minimum rates have been carefully set at levels which will benefit substantial numbers of underpaid workers, but not so high as to prevent ready adjustment to the new standards.

It is anticipated that brief minimum-wage-hour hearings will begin on Friday, February 17, 1961, with Secretary of Labor Goldberg.

Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent of the House, I enclose, immediately following the letter of Secretary of Labor Goldberg, an explanation of the bill and the text of the bill.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
February 6, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am enclosing a draft bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act and a statement explaining its purpose and effect.

This bill is designed to carry out the recommendations outlined in your February 2 message for increasing the minimum wage and expanding the coverage of the act. It would raise the standards of the act to keep pace with our general economic progress and needs and extend its protection to an estimated 4.3 million additional workers.

More than 20 years have passed since Congress enacted the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938 to provide a modest floor under wages and an equally modest ceiling over hours. A whole generation of Americans have entered our work force since Congress pledged itself to correct and as rapidly as practicable to eliminate labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of minimum standards of living necessary for the health and general well-being of our workers. Unfortunately, for many American workers the conditions deplored by the 75th Congress are still with us today. We must not leave these workers with no more assurance in 1961 than they had in 1938 that their wages will provide the minimum standards of living to which they are entitled.

Our objective is clear—to provide a minimum living standard of $1.25 an hour and to extend the protection of the act to employees of large enterprises engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce.

The draft bill will accomplish this objective. It would expand the coverage of the act to include the following categories of enterprises engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce:

1. Any enterprise which has one or more retail or service establishments if the annual volume of sales of the enterprise is not less than $1 million (exclusive of excise taxes);

2. Any enterprise which has one or more establishments engaged in laundering, cleaning, or clothes repairing if the annual volume of sales of the enterprise is not less than $1 million (exclusive of excise taxes);

3. Any enterprises engaged in a local transit business;

4. Any establishment not included in categories 1, 2, or 3, if the annual volume of sales of the establishment is not less than $250,000 ($350,000 in the case of construction), exclusive of excise taxes:

5. Any gasoline service establishment if the annual gross volume of sales of the establishment is not less than $250,000.

Changes have been made in the exemptions provided in the act to adjust to the new coverage provisions. While workers in large retail and service establishments would be protected under the proposed bill, no change would be made in the present exempt status of hotels, motels, restaurants, and motion picture theaters. The new proposal would extend minimum wage protection to, but not change existing overtime exemptions for, onshore fish processing and gasoline service establishments.

The proposal would also increase the hourly minimum wage for employees who now have the protection of the $1 minimum to $1.15 the first year, $1.20 the second year, and $1.25 thereafter. For the newly covered employees an initial minimum wage of $1 an hour would be provided, increased to $1.05 the second year, $1.15 the third year, and $1.25 thereafter.

In addition, the bill would provide a three-step increase in existing wage orders in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Sixty days after the effective date of the amendments or 1 year after the effective date of the most recent wage order, whichever is later, these rates would be increased by 15 percent. One year after the 15 percent increase goes into effect the rates would be increased by 5 percent, and a year later by an additional 5 percent. However, different rates would apply if they are recommended by review committees, to be appointed under the procedures set forth in the bill.

The minimum wage rates for employees in these islands who would for the first time be brought under the act would be established by wage orders recommended by special industry committees appointed by the Secretary of Labor within 60 days after the enactment of the amendments.

No maximum hours requirements would be established for newly covered employees during the first year so that their employers could make the initial adjustment to the minimum wage before being required to comply with an overtime provision. Subsequently, employers of the newly covered workers would have 2 years in which to adjust to the 40-hour workweek standard.

Finally, the bill would amend the act to provide for more effective enforcement of its provisions by authorizing the courts, in injunction proceedings, to order the payment of minimum wages or overtime compensation found by the courts to be due employees.

These changes proposed in this bill are comparatively modest in nature. They have been needed for a long time. Their merits were fully demonstrated in hearings, deliberations and debate on amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act during the 86th Congress, last year. I recommend them to you now as viable proposals on which Congress can act effectively and expeditiously.

Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG,
Secretary of Labor.

STATEMENT IN EXPLANATION OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS AMENDMENTS OF 1961

The bill would provide urgently needed improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act by extending its protection to millions of Americans working in the large enterprises of our country and raising its standards to keep pace with our general economic progress and needs.

The bill would provide an increase in the Federal minimum wage to $1.15 an hour during the first year after the effective date of the amendments, $1.20 during the second year, and $1.25 thereafter for workers who now have minimum wage protection under the act.

It would also provide a minimum wage of not less than $1 an hour during the first year, $1.05 the second year (with time and one-half for hours in excess of 44 in a week), $1.15 the third year (with time and one-half for hours in excess of 42 a week) and $1.25 thereafter (with time and one-half for hours in excess of 40 a week) for employees who would be brought under the protection of the act.

Each of the wage order rates in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands would be increased by 15 percent, 60 days after the effective date of the amendments or 1 year from the effective date of the most recent wage order, whichever is later. A year after the 15-percent increase these rates would be increased an additional 5 percent, and 2 years later by another 5 percent. These increases would be superseded if, under the procedures outlined in the bill, a review committee is appointed by the Secretary of Labor for a particular industry and the committee recommends a different rate.

The minimum wage rates applicable to employees of these islands who would be brought under the act for the first time would be established by a wage order effective no sooner than 60 days after the effective date of the amendments. This order would be issued pursuant to the recommendations of a special industry committee which the Secretary of Labor would be required to appoint within 60 days after enactment of the amendments.

In addition, the bill would (1) broaden the coverage of the act by extending its provisions to include employees of five different categories of enterprises engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce; and (2) provide more effective procedures for enforcing the act.

1. MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS

Since March 1956, the effective date of the $1 minimum, the Consumer Price Index has increased by 11 percent. During the 4 years, 1956 to 1959, the real product per man-hour in the private sector of the economy increased by 11 percent. (Estimates for 1960 are not yet available.) Since March 1956, average hourly earnings in manufacturing have increased by 19 percent. The increase in earnings of the average factory worker has been large enough to both offset the increase in the cost of living and to provide

such worker with a roughly proportionate share of the benefits of increased productivity. In contrast, workers whose wage rates are at the minimum wage level have not benefited from the upward movement of the American economy. Also, workers whose wages have remained at the minimum since the $1 rate became effective have suffered a decline in real earnings because of the increase in the cost of living.

The adjustments in the minimum wage rate provided by the bill would restore the original value of the $1 minimum in terms of purchasing power, and also allow workers whose wages are at the minimum level to share in the benefits of the increased productivity of the economy.

This schedule of minimum rates for workers now protected by the act is the same as provided in the bill passed by the Senate on August 18, 1960. A year ago it was estimated that an increase in wage payments of $452 million would be required to raise to $1.15 the wages of the estimated 2,420,000 employees who were paid less than that amount. Special wage surveys conducted by the Department of Labor in the fall of 1960 indicate that the impact of these rates would be substantially less than was estimated a year ago. It is now estimated that an increase in wage payments of $336 million, on an annual basis, would be required to raise to $1.15 the wages of the 1,906,000 covered employees who are now paid less than that amount. This substantial reduction in the indicated wage impact of a minimum rate of $1.15 should remove any doubt as to the ability of employers to adjust to a 15-cent increase immediately without substantially curtailing employment.

During the second year, the 1,906,000 employees now paid less than $1.15 an hour and the 511,000 who are paid between $1.15 and $1.20 would receive wages amounting to $558 million more than they are now being paid. After the second year, these 2,417,000 workers and the 604,000 who are now paid between $1.20 and $1.25 would receive wages amounting to $836 million more than they are now being paid.

For newly protected workers, the initial minimum wage rate would be $1 an hour. The rate would be increased to $1.05 after 1 year, to $1.15 after 2 years, and to $1.25 after 3 years. Thus, employers of the newly protected workers would be allowed 3 years to make the adjustment to the $1.25 minimum rate to insure that the adjustment could be made without substantial curtailment of employment.

Although the minimum rate of $1.25 for newly protected workers would not be established before 3 years had elapsed, low paid workers would receive substantial increases in wages before that time. During the first year, the 804,000 workers who are paid less than $1 would receive wage increases amounting to $242 million. During the second year, these 804,000 workers and the 147,000 who are paid between $1 and $1.05 would receive increases to $1.05 amounting to $100 million on an annual basis. During the third year, these 951,000 workers and the 389,000 who are paid between $1.05 and $1.15 would receive increases to $1.15, amounting to $234 million. During the 4th year, these 1,340,000 workers and 325,000 who are paid between $1.15 and $1.25 would receive increases to $1.25, amounting to $293 million. Thus, the 1,665,000 employees who are now paid less than $1.25 an hour would, after 3 years, be receiving annually $867 million more than they are now being paid.

2. OVERTIME PROVISIONS

The bill would retain the 40-hour workweek standard for employees now protected by the act.

For newly protected workers, no maximum hours requirement would be established during the first year so that their employers could make the initial adjustment to the minimum wage before being required to comply with an overtime provision. Subsequently, employers would be allowed 2 years in which to adjust to a 40-hour workweek. During the second year after its effective date, the bill would require that the newly protected workers be paid one and one-half times their regular rates of pay for hours over 44 in a workweek, during the third year for hours over 42, and thereafter for hours over 40. Except for the 1-year delay this maximum workweek schedule corresponds with that of the original act of 1938, which also provided a 44-hour workweek during the first year, a 42-hour workweek during the second year, and a 40-hour workweek thereafter.

3. EXPANSION OF COVERAGE

The bill would extend minimum wage protection to an additional 4.3 million employees, including 2.9 million employees in retail and service enterprises. It would also extend the overtime and child labor provisions of the act. This extension of the act's benefits would be accomplished, however, without deviating from its present interstate commerce basis of coverage. Individual employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce would continue to be covered by the act. In addition, a new category of employees—those employed in certain enterprises engaged in such activities—would be brought within the act's coverage.

"Enterprise" would mean the related activities performed by any person for a common business purpose of providing goods or services, or a combination of them, to others. It would include all such activities, whether they were performed in one or more establishments or by one or more corporate or other organizational units. However, the term as used in the bill does not include eleemosynary, religious or educational organizations not operated for profit.

A locally owned and controlled retail or service establishment would not be considered other than a separate enterprise because of a franchise or group purchasing or group advertising arrangement with other establishments, or because it occupies premises leased to it by a person who also leases premises to other establishments.

Under the bill the term "enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce" includes five specifically described categories in which one or more employees are so engaged, including employees who handle, sell, or otherwise work on goods that have been moved in or produced for commerce by any person. If an enterprise comes within one of these five categories, all of its employees are covered regardless of their duties. However, employees of certain of the enterprises would continue to be exempt from the act's minimum wage and overtime provisions, and still others would be exempt from the overtime provisions only.

The first category of new coverage is any enterprise which has one or more retail or service establishments if the enterprise has at least $1 million in annual gross volume of sales, exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level which are separately stated.

The second category is any enterprise which has one or more establishments engaged in laundering, cleaning, or clothes repairing if the enterprise has at least $1 million in annual gross volume of sales, exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level which are separately stated.

The third category is any enterprise where the employer is engaged in operating a street, suburban, or interurban electric railway or local trolley or motorbus carrier, regardless of sales volume.

The fourth category is any establishment not included in any of the enterprises listed above which has an annual gross volume of sales of at least $250,000 ($350,000 in the case of an establishment engaged in construction), exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level which are separately stated.

The fifth category is any gasoline service establishment having an annual gross volume of sales of at least $250,000.

A proviso to the definition of "enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce" would exclude so-called mom and pop stores. Under its provisions, if the only employees of an establishment are its owner or persons standing in the relationship of parent, spouse, or child of such owner, the establishment would not be considered as, or part of, such an enterprise and its sales would not be included for the purpose of determining whether an enterprise is in one of the categories heretofore mentioned.

4. DEFINITIONS

Apart from the definitions already referred to in connection with coverage, the definition of wage in section 3(m) of the act would be modified by giving the Secretary authority to determine the fair value of facilities furnished by the employer on the basis of average cost to the employer or to groups of employers similarly situated, or average value to groups of employees, or other appropriate measures of fair value. The bill also provides that the cost of board, lodging, or other facilities would not be included as a part of wages if excluded by a bona fide collective bargaining agreement.

The bill would add a new section 3(p) to the act defining "American vessel" as a vessel which is documented or numbered under the laws of the United States. An amendment to section 6(b) of the act would require the payment to seamen on American vessels of not less than the rate which will provide them, for the period covered by the wage payment, wages equal to compensation at the minimum hourly rate applicable to other employees newly subject to the act. Off-duty periods provided by employment agreements or periods when the employee is not at the direction of a superior officer either performing work or standing by would be excluded from hours worked.

5. EXEMPTIONS

The minimum wage and overtime exemptions provided by sections 13(a)(2), 13(a)(4), and 13(a)(13) of the act for certain retail or service establishments would be made inapplicable to employees of enterprises meeting the new coverage test provided by the bill, with the following exceptions: (1) Employees of motion picture theaters; and (2) employees of hotels, motels, or restaurants.

In addition to making the minimum wage and overtime exemption in section 13(a)(3) inapplicable in laundry and cleaning establishments of enterprises which have annual receipts of $1 million or more, the bill would remove the exemption for employees of laundry and cleaning establishments which have annual sales of between $250,000 and $1 million and which are in substantial competition in the same metropolitan area with an establishment that does at least 50 percent of its business in interstate commerce.

The minimum wage and overtime exemption for employees employed in a local retailing capacity would be removed.

The minimum wage exemption applicable to employees engaged in fish processing and distributing fish and related products would be limited to offshore activities.

The minimum wage and overtime exemption for switchboard operators in any public telephone exchange with no more than 750 stations would be replaced with an exemption for operators in any independently owned public telephone exchange which has no more than 750 stations.

The minimum wage exemption for employees of local transit companies would be removed.

The minimum wage exemption for seamen would be made inapplicable to seamen employed on a vessel which is documented or numbered under the laws of the United States.

An overtime exemption would be added for employees of gasoline service stations.

An overtime exemption would be added for salesmen of automobiles and trucks employed by a retail or service establishment.

The 14-week seasonal industry exemption under which overtime payment is not required except for work in excess of 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week would continue. The bill would also provide a 14-workweek exemption (with same hours of work limitation as referred to above) for the first processing, etc., of fresh fruits or vegetables and the first processing in the area of production of any agricultural or horticultural commodity during seasonal operations. If an industry qualifies for both exemptions it would be eligible for an aggregate of 20 weeks in any calendar year, of which not more than 10 weeks may be of unlimited hours, and 10 weeks of limited hours.

6. AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE MORE EFFECTIVE PROCEDURES FOR ENFORCING THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

Under the present provisions of the act, the Secretary of Labor has no authority to require the payment of minimum wages and overtime compensation not paid in compliance with the law, except where an employee requests that an action be brought by the Secretary. The bill therefore also includes an amendment to the act which would establish a more effective method of enforcing the act by authorizing the Federal courts to order the payment of the actual amount of unpaid minimum wages or overtime compensation to employees in injunctive actions brought under section 17. In this way, employers found by the courts to be unlawfully withholding from employees minimum wages and overtime compensation owing under the act could be required to make payments of the amounts found due by the courts, without the necessity of the employee or employees involved initiating or requesting such action.

In calendar year 1960 investigative activities of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions revealed an estimated $30 million in unpaid minimum wages and overtime compensation for nearly 200,000 employees. Of this amount, $16 million has not been paid, and the Secretary has no authority, in the absence of an employee request, to require payment.

Since the Department of Labor can make compliance investigations of only approximately 5 percent of all currently covered establishments in 1 year, the investigations undertaken must have a spreading effect. If an adequate level of compliance with the law is to be achieved, these investigations must result in continuing compliance in establishments investigated and also in furthering compliance in uninvestigated establishments.

The proposed amendment would make these investigations much more effective by providing a practical method for requiring payment of the amounts of any wages or overtime compensation which an employer has failed or refused to pay, as required by the act. Placing the probability of financial liability on those employers who are presently careless of their obligations under the act would increase the level of compliance with the statute, and would protect complying employers from the unfair wage competition of the noncomplying employers.

A BILL TO AMEND THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED, TO PROVIDE COVERAGE FOR EMPLOYEES OF LARGE ENTERPRISES ENGAGED IN RETAIL TRADE OR SERVICE AND OF OTHER EMPLOYERS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE OR IN THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS FOR COMMERCE, TO INCREASE THE MINIMUM WAGE UNDER THE ACT TO $1.25 AN HOUR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961."

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. (a) Paragraph (m) of section 3 of such Act, defining the term "wage", is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: *"Provided,* That the cost of board, lodging, or other facilities shall not be included as a part of the wage paid to any employee to the extent it is excluded therefrom under the terms of a bona fide collective-bargaining agreement applicable to the particular employee: *Provided further,* That the Secretary is authorized to determine the fair value of such board, lodging, or other facilities for defined classes of employees and in defined areas, based on average cost to the employer or to groups of employers similarly situated, or average value to groups of employees, or other appropriate measures of fair value. Such evaluations, where applicable and pertinent, shall be used in lieu of actual measure of cost in determining the wage paid to any employee."

(b) Section 3 of such Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(p) 'American vessel' includes any vessel which is documented or numbered under the laws of the United States.

"(q) 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Labor.

"(r) 'Enterprise' means the related activities performed (either through unified operation or common control) by any person or persons for a common business purpose, and includes all such activities whether performed in one or more establishments or by one or more corporate or other organizational units but shall not include the related activities performed for such enterprise by an independent contractor: *Provided,* That within the meaning of this subsection a locally owned and controlled retail or service establishment shall not be deemed to be other than a separate and distinct enterprise by reason of any arrangement, which includes, but is not limited to, an agreement (1) that it will sell, or sell only, certain goods specified by a particular manufacturer, distributor, or advertiser, or (2) that it will join with other locally owned and controlled concerns in the same industry for the purpose of collective purchasing, or (3) that it will have the exclusive right to sell the goods or use the brand name of a manufacturer, distributor, or advertiser within a specified area, or by reason of the fact that it occupies premises leased to it by a person who also leases premises to other retail or service establishments.

"(s) 'Enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce' means any of the following in the activities of which one or more employees are so engaged, including employees handling, selling, or otherwise working on goods that have been moved in or produced for commerce by any person:

"(1) any such enterprise which has one or more retail or service establishments if the annual gross volume of sales of such enterprise is not less than $1,000,000, exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level which are separately stated;

"(2) any such enterprise which has one or more establishments engaged in laundering, cleaning, or repairing clothing or fabrics if the annual gross volume of sales of such enterprise is not less than $1,000,000, exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level which are separately stated;

"(3) any such enterprise which is engaged in the business of operating a street, suburban, or interurban electric railway, or local trolley or motorbus carrier;

"(4) any establishment, not included in an enterprise described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection, if the annual gross volume of sales of such establishment is not less than $250,000 (or $350,000 in the case of an establishment engaged in the business of construction or reconstruction, or both), exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level which are separately stated;

"(5) any gasoline service establishment if the annual gross volume of sales of such establishment is not less than $250,000:

Provided, That an establishment shall not be considered to be an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, or a part of an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, and the sales of such establishment shall not be included for the purpose of determining the annual gross volume of sales of any enterprise for the purpose of this subsection, if the only employees of such establishment are the owner thereof or persons standing in the relationship of parent, spouse, or child of such owner."

SPECIAL INDUSTRY COMMITTEES FOR PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

SEC. 3. Subsection (a) of section 5 of such Act is amended by inserting after the words "production of goods for commerce" wherever they appear the following: "or employed in any enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce."

MINIMUM WAGES

SEC. 4. (a) (1) Section 6(a) of such Act is amended by inserting after the word "who" in the portion thereof preceding paragraph (1), the words "in any workweek."

(2) Paragraph (1) of section 6(a) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(1) not less than $1.15 an hour during the first year from the effective date of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961; not less than $1.20 an hour during the second year from such date; and not less than $1.25 an hour thereafter, except as otherwise provided in this section."

(3) The first sentence of paragraph (3) of section 6(a) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(3) if such employee is employed in American Samoa, in lieu of the rate or rates provided by this subsection or subsection (b), not less than the applicable rate established by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with recommendations of a special industry committee or committees which he shall appoint in the same manner and pursuant to the same provisions as are applicable to the special industry committees provided for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by this Act as amended from time to time."

(b) Subsection (b) of section 6 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Every employer shall pay to each of his employees who in any workweek (i) is employed in an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, as defined in section 3(s) (1), (2), or (3) or in an establishment described in section 3(s) (4) or (5), and who, except for the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961, would not be within the purview of this section, or (ii) is brought within the purview of this section by the

amendments made to section 13(a) of this Act by the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961, wages at rates—

"(1) not less than $1 an hour during the first year from the effective date of such amendments; not less than $1.05 an hour during the second year from such date; not less than $1.15 an hour during the third year from such date; and not less than the rate effective under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) thereafter;

"(2) if such employee is employed as a seaman on an American vessel, wages at not less than the rate which will provide to the employee, for the period covered by the wage payment, wages equal to compensation at the hourly rate prescribed by paragraph (1) of this subsection for all hours during such period when he was actually on duty (not including off-duty periods within such period which are provided pursuant to the employment agreement or periods aboard ship when the employee was not on watch and was not, at the direction of a superior officer, either performing other work or standing by)."

(c) Subsection (c) of section 6 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The rate or rates provided by subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be superseded in the case of any employee in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands only for so long as and insofar as such employee is covered by a wage order heretofore or hereafter issued by the Secretary pursuant to the recommendations of a special industry committee appointed pursuant to section 5: *Provided*, That (1) the following rates shall apply to any such employee to whom the rate or rates prescribed by subsection (a) would otherwise apply:

"(A) The rate or rates applicable under the most recent wage order issued by the Secretary prior to the effective date of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961, increased by 15 per centum, unless such rate or rates are superseded by the rate or rates prescribed in a wage order issued by the Secretary pursuant to the recommendations of a review committee appointed under paragraph (D). Such rate or rates shall become effective sixty days after the effective date of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961 or one year from the effective date of the most recent wage order applicable to such employee theretofore issued by the Secretary pursuant to the recommendations of a special industry committee appointed under section 5, whichever is later.

"(B) During the second year after the applicable effective date under paragraph (A), not less than the rate or rates prescribed by paragraph (A), increased by an amount equal to 5 per centum of the rate or rates applicable under the most recent wage order issued by the Secretary prior to the effective date of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961, unless such rate or rates are superseded by the rate or rates prescribed in a wage order issued by the Secretary pursuant to the recommendations of a review committee appointed under paragraph (D).

"(C) During the third year after the applicable effective date under paragraph (B), not less than the rate or rates prescribed by paragraph (B), increased by 5 per centum of the rate or rates applicable under the most recent wage order issued by the Secretary prior to the effective date of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961, unless such rate or rates are superseded by the rate or rates prescribed in a wage order issued by the Secretary pursuant to the recommendations of a review committee appointed under paragraph (D).

"(D) Any employer, or group of employers, employing a majority of the employees in an industry in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands, may apply to the Secretary in writing for the appointment of a review committee to recommend the minimum rate or rates to be paid such employees in lieu of the rate or rates provided by paragraph (A), (B), or (C). Any such application with respect to any rate or rates provided for under paragraph (A) shall be filed within sixty days following the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961 and any such application with respect to any rate or rates provided for under paragraph (B) or (C) shall be filed not more than one hundred and twenty days and not less than sixty days prior to the effective date of the applicable rate or rates under paragraph (B) or (C). The Secretary shall promptly consider such application and may appoint a review committee only if he has reasonable cause to believe, on the basis of financial and other information contained in the application, that compliance with any applicable rate or rates prescribed by paragraph (A), (B), or (C) will substantially curtail employment in such industry. The Secretary's decision upon any such application shall be final. Any wage order issued pursuant to the recommendations of a review committee appointed under this paragraph shall take effect on the applicable effective date provided in paragraph (A), (B), or (C).

"(E) In the event a wage order has not been issued pursuant to the recommendation of a review committee prior to the applicable effective date under paragraph (A), (B), or (C), the applicable percentage increase provided by any such paragraph shall take effect on the effective date prescribed therein, except with respect to the employees of an employer who filed an application under paragraph (D) and who files with the Secretary an undertaking with a surety or sureties satisfactory to the Secretary for payment to his employees of an amount sufficient to compensate such employees for the difference between the wages they actually receive and the wages to which they are entitled under this subsection. The Secretary shall be empowered to enforce such undertaking and any sums recovered by him shall be held in a special deposit account and shall be paid, on order of the Secretary, directly to the employee or employees affected. Any such sum not paid to an employee because of inability to do so within a period of three years shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

"(2) In the case of any such employee to whom subsection (b) would otherwise apply, the Secretary shall within sixty days after the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961 appoint a special industry committee in accordance with section 5 to recommend the highest minimum wage rate or rates, in accordance with the standards prescribed by section 8, not in excess of the applicable rate provided by subsection (b), to be applicable to such employee in lieu of the rate or rates prescribed by subsection (b). The rate or rates recommended by the special industry committee shall be effective with respect to such employee upon the effective date of the wage order issued pursuant to such recommendation but not before sixty days after the effective date of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961.

"(3) The provisions of section 5 and section 8, relating to special industry committees, shall be applicable to review committees appointed under this subsection. The appointment of a review committee shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any special industry committee required to be appointed pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) of section 8, except that (i) no special industry committee shall hold any hearing with one year after a minimum wage rate or rates for such industry shall have been recommended to the Secretary by a review committee to be paid in lieu of the rate or rates provided for under paragraph (A) and (ii) where an increase in the minimum wage rate or rates provided for in paragraph (B) or (C) shall have become effective for such industry without an application having been filed under paragraph (D), no special industry committee for such industry shall hold any hearing within one year after such an increase shall have become effective. The minimum wage rate or rates prescribed by this subsection shall be in effect only for so long as and insofar as such minimum wage rate or rates have not been superseded by a wage order fixing a higher minimum wage rate or rates (but not in excess of the applicable rate prescribed in subsection (a) or subsection (b)) hereafter issued by the Secretary pursuant to the recommendation of a special industry committee."

MAXIMUM HOURS

SEC. 5. (a) Subsection (a) of section 7 of such Act is amended by designating such subsection as subsection (a)(1), by inserting after the word "who" the words "in any workweek", and by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting a semicolon and the word "and" in lieu thereof and adding the following new paragraph (2):

"(2) No employer shall employ any of his employees who in any workweek (i) is employed in an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, as defined in section 3(s)(1), (2), or (3), or in an establishment described in section 3(s)(4), and who, except for the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961, would not be within the purview of this subsection, or (ii) is brought within the purview of this subsection by the amendments made to section 13 of this Act by the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961—

"(A) for a workweek longer than forty-four hours during the second year from the effective date of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961,

"(B) for a workweek longer than forty-two hours during the third year from such date,

"(C) for a workweek longer than forty hours after the expiration of the third year from such date,

unless such employee receives compensation for his employment in excess of the hours above specified at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which he is employed."

(b)(1) Subsection (b) of section 7 of such Act is amended by striking out "in excess of forty hours in the workweek" in paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "in excess of the maximum workweek applicable to such employee under subsection (a)."

(2) Such subsection is further amended by striking out clause (3) thereof and the portion of such subsection which follows clause (3) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(3) for a period or periods of not more than fourteen workweeks in the aggregate in any calendar year (i) in an industry found by the Secretary of Labor to be of a seasonal nature, or (ii) in an industry engaged in the first processing of, or in canning or packing perishable or seasonal fresh fruits or vegetables, or in the first processing, within the area of production (as defined by the Secretary), of any agricultural or horticultural commodity during seasonal operations, or in handling, slaughtering, or dressing poultry or livestock: *Provided*, That in any industry to which both clauses (i) and (ii) apply, such period shall not exceed ten workweeks in the aggregate in any calendar year,

and if such employee receives compensation for employment in excess of twelve hours in any workday, or for employment in excess of fifty-six hours in any workweek, as the

case may be, at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which he is employed. In the case of any employee employed in an industry to which both (i) and (ii) of clause (3) apply, the provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply during a period or periods of not more than ten workweeks in the aggregate in any calendar year, which shall be in addition to the period or periods provided with respect to such employee in clause (3)."

(c) Subsection (c) of section 7 of such Act is amended by striking out everything therein after the semicolon and inserting in lieu of the semicolon a period.

(d) Paragraph (5) of subsection (d) of section 7 of such Act is amended by striking out "forty in a workweek" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "in excess of the maximum workweek applicable to such employee under subsection (a)".

(e) Paragraph (7) of subsection (d) of section 7 of such Act is amended by striking out "forty hours" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the maximum workweek applicable to such employee under subsection (a)".

(f) Subsection (e) of section 7 of such Act is amended (1) by striking out "forty hours" and inserting in lieu thereof "the maximum workweek applicable to such employee under subsection (a)", (2) by striking out "section 6(a)" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (a) or (b) of section 6 (whichever may be applicable)", and (3) by striking out "forty in any" and inserting in lieu thereof "such maximum".

(g) Subsection (f) of section 7 of such Act is amended by striking out "forty hours" both times it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the maximum workweek applicable to such employee under such subsection".

WAGE ORDERS IN PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

SEC. 6. Subsection (a) of section 8 of such Act is amended by inserting after the word "industries" where it appears in the first sentence the words "or enterprise"; and by inserting after the words "production of goods for commerce" where they appear in the second sentence the following: "or in any enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce".

CHILD-LABOR PROVISIONS

SEC. 7. Subsection (c) of section 12 of such Act is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "or in any enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce."

EXEMPTIONS

SEC. 8. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 13 of such Act are amended to read as follows:

"(a) The provisions of sections 6 and 7 shall not apply with respect to—

"(1) any employee employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity, or in the capacity of outside salesman (as such terms are defined and delimited by regulations of the Secretary, subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act); or

"(2) any employee employed by any retail or service establishment (except an establishment, other than a hotel, motel, or restaurant, in an enterprise described in section 3(s)(1) or an establishment described in section 3(s)(5)), more than 50 per centum of which establishment's annual dollar volume of sales of goods or services is made within the State in which the establishment is located. A 'retail or service establishment' shall mean an establishment 75 per centum of whose annual dollar volume of sales of goods or services (or of both) is not for resale and is recognized as retail sales or services in the particular industry; or

"(3) any employee employed by any establishment (except an establishment in an enterprise described in section 3(s)(2)) engaged in laundering, cleaning, or repairing clothing or fabrics, more than 50 per centum of which establishment's annual dollar volume of sales of such services is made within the State in which the establishment is located: *Provided*, That 75 per centum of such establishment's annual dollar volume of sales of such services is made to customers who are not engaged in a mining, manufacturing, transportation, or communications business: *Provided further*, That this exemption shall not apply to any employee of any such establishment which has an annual dollar volume of sales of such services of $250,000 or more and which is engaged in substantial competition in the same metropolitan area with an establishment less than 50 per centum of whose annual dollar volume of sales of such services is made within the State in which it is located; or

"(4) any employee employed by an establishment which qualifies as an exempt retail establishment under clause (2) of this subsection and is recognized as a retail establishment in the particular industry notwithstanding that such establishment makes or processes at the retail establishment the goods that it sells: *Provided*, That more than 85 per centum of such establishment's annual dollar volume of sales of goods so made or processed is made within the State in which the establishment is located; or

"(5) any employee employed in the catching, taking, propagating, harvesting, cultivating, or farming of any kind of fish, shellfish, crustacea, sponges, seaweeds, or other aquatic forms of animal and vegetable life, or in the first processing, canning, or packing such marine products at sea as an incident to or in conjunction with such fishing operations, including the going to and returning from work and loading and unloading when performed by any such employees; or

"(6) any employee employed in agriculture or in connection with the operation or maintenance of ditches, canals, reservoirs, or waterways, not owned or operated for profit or operated on a sharecrop basis, and which are used exclusively for supply and storing of water for agriculture purposes; or

"(7) any employee to the extent that such employee is exempted by regulations or orders of the Secretary issued under section 14; or

"(8) any employee employed in connection with the publication of any weekly, semiweekly, or daily newspaper with a circulation of less than four thousand the major part of which circulation is within the county where printed and published or counties contiguous thereto; or

"(9) any employee employed in a motion picture theater; or

"(10) any individual employed within the area of production (as defined by the Secretary), engaged in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market, or in making cheese or butter or other dairy products; or

"(11) any switchboard operator employed by an independently owned public telephone exchange which has not more than seven hundred and fifty stations; or

"(12) any employee of an employer engaged in the business of operating taxicabs; or

"(13) any employee or proprietor in a retail or service establishment which qualifies as an exempt retail or service establishment under clause (2) of this subsection with respect to whom the provisions of sections 6 and 7 would not otherwise apply, engaged in handling telegraphic messages for the public under an agency or contract arrangement with a telegraph company where the telegraph message revenue of such agency does not exceed $500 a month; or

"(14) any employee employed as a seaman on a vessel other than an American vessel; or

"(15) any employee employed in planting or tending trees, cruising, surveying, or felling timber, or in preparing or transporting logs or other forestry products to the mill, processing plant, railroad, or other transportation terminal, if the number of employees employed by his employer in such forestry or lumbering operations does not exceed twelve.

"(b) The provisions of section 7 shall not apply with respect to—

"(1) any employee with respect to whom the Interstate Commerce Commission has power to establish qualifications and maximum hours of service pursuant to the provisions of section 204 of the Motor Carrier Act, 1935; or

"(2) any employee of an employer subject to the provisions of part I of the Interstate Commerce Act; or

"(3) any employee of a carrier by air subject to the provisions of title II of the Railway Labor Act; or

"(4) any employee employed in the canning, processing, marketing, freezing, curing, storing, packing for shipment, or distributing of any kind of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic forms of animal or vegetable life, or any byproduct thereof; or

"(5) any individual employed as an outside buyer of poultry, eggs, cream, or milk, in their raw or natural state; or

"(6) any employee employed as a seaman; or

"(7) any employee of a street, suburban, or interurban electric railway, or local trolley or motorbus carrier, not included in other exemptions contained in this section; or

"(8) any employee employed as an automobile salesman by a retail or service establishment engaged in the business of selling automobiles or trucks; or

"(9) any employee of a gasoline service station."

PENALTIES AND INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS

SEC. 9. (a) Section 16(b) of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "The right provided by this subsection to bring an action by or on behalf of any employee, and the right of any employee to become a party plaintiff to any such action, shall terminate upon the filing of a complaint by the Secretary of Labor in an action under section 17 in which restraint is sought of any further delay in the payment of unpaid minimum wages, or the amount of unpaid overtime compensation, as the case may be, owing to such employee under section 6 or section 7 of this Act by an employer liable therefor under the provisions of this subsection."

(b) Section 17 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS

"SEC. 17. The district courts, together with the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and the District Court of Guam shall have jurisdiction, for cause shown, to restrain violations of section 15, including in the case of violations of section 15(a)(2) the restraint of any withholding of payment of minimum wages or overtime compensation found by the court to be due to employees under this Act (except sums which employees are barred from recovering, at the time of the commencement of the action to restrain the violations, by virtue of the provisions of section 6 of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947)."

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 10. The amendments made by this Act shall take effect upon the expiration of 120 days after the date of its enactment, except as otherwise provided and ex-

cept that the authority to promulgate necessary rules, regulations, or orders with regard to amendments made by this Act, under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and amendments thereto, including amendments made by this Act, may be exercised by the Secretary on and after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, bills dealing with minimum wages and a broadening of the coverage of such bills have had extensive hearings in past years. In view of this I take it my friend is not going to hold such extensive hearings this year as have been held in the past.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I would say to my distinguished majority leader that it would seem to me such extensive hearings would not be necessary in view of the voluminous testimony already taken on the subject. The bill is substantially in accordance with those of previous sessions. I would assume that hearings could be concluded in a relatively short time.

MISSILES

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRAY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, this morning's Washington Post carried a front-page article written by a staff reporter, that should be of interest to all, especially those who have been led to believe and are saying that America is becoming second class, that we are militarily inferior to Russia, and that there is a great missile lag that endangers our country:

Current defense studies by the Kennedy administration indicate that President Eisenhower's downgrading of the dangers of the Soviet missile lead was largely correct, although some step up in U.S. programs is essential.

Conclusions now are that there is no evidence that Russia has embarked on a "crash" program of building intercontinental ballistic missiles or that any missile gap exists today.

CONCLUSION BACKS IKE

The conclusions reached about the missile gap and the dangers it presented are similar to those reached by President Eisenhower and his Pentagon chiefs, and quite different from claims made by many Democratic critics in recent years.

During the political campaign, Mr. Kennedy was critical of the Eisenhower military record, but did not go as far as some other Democrats in talking about the danger of the missile gap.

This account is especially interesting considering that this newspaper was an aggressive supporter of Candidate Kennedy and is now a strong supporter of his administration.

It is indeed fortunate that the accusations of American weakness are being clarified and identified, that is, as political propaganda. For more than 4 years many in Congress, including myself, have been emphasizing the facts of America's growing and formidable military strength.

It is true that our long-distance surface-to-surface missile program was canceled in 1947 and was only recommenced in a strong manner in 1953, but it is a fact that our growth in development and production of military missiles in the last 8 years is one of America's really great technological achievements. A recent instance was the successful testing of the Minuteman, one of our most modern and mobile missiles, which was completed 2½ years ahead of schedule. Our missile programs are replete with stories of fantastic progress and success.

I believe the true facts of American strength and weakness should be brought to the attention of our people, but that information should be real and factual, not an attempt to downgrade America for political reasons nor to frighten the American people into demanding certain weapons because some missile salesman wants to sell them.

"The truth shall make you free" is as applicable to defense facts as it is to anything else. Now that the campaign is over, perhaps we can have a refreshing return to truth.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HIGHWAY SAFETY

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a resolution urging the President to call a White House conference on highway safety. We need such a conference to organize a national campaign to reduce the annual highway accident toll of more than 38,000 deaths and nearly 5 million injured.

The public realizes that highway accidents are a major public health problem but, unfortunately, not all of those in positions of responsibility are working together.

Failure to enact a uniform motor vehicle safety code is a good example. Since 1926 leading experts in the field have been urging the States and local communities to adopt a uniform highway safety code. Progress has been made but we have a long way to go.

One purpose of a White House conference would be to call the attention of our lawmakers to the need for early action in this field. The States need to be warned that as long as they fail to exercise their responsibilities, there will be a growing demand for Federal action. For my part, I strongly urge local self-government, but if local responsibility breaks down, Federal legislation may be the last resort. We just cannot go on killing nearly 40,000 people on our streets and highways every year.

We need uniform highway safety laws, but there are other ways the States can help out the traffic toll. We need safer vehicles. Medical experts and others tell us that this is the quickest and easiest way to cut the accident toll.

In testimony last Congress before the Subcommittee on Health and Safety of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the American Medical Association presented nine safety features which could and should be built into our automobiles.

The States could force the industry to include these safety features in future automobiles.

The Honorable Lewis L. Strauss, the then Secretary of Commerce, in a report entitled, "The Federal Role in Highway Safety," submitted to Congress March 3, 1959—House Document No. 93, 86th Congress, 1st session—has this to say:

There are residues of weakness in automotive design and function, however, to which manufacturers and public officials alike need to give further attention.

Minimum standards for some motor vehicle safety features have been established by cooperative efforts chiefly of automotive engineering groups and government at appropriate levels.

Many States require certification through their motor vehicle departments that these standards have been met. An expansion of such standards, and a more widespread use of the certification process by the States, would lead to quicker adoption of desirable vehicle safety features.

A representative group, meeting in a White House conference could impress upon the States the urgency of taking early action on motor vehicle safety and uniform highway safety laws.

A very good example of something that could and should be done is to establish safety standards for motor-vehicle hydraulic brake fluid to eliminate a very serious problem which is a menace to anyone who drives on our highways.

Some 27 States and the District of Columbia have attempted to do something about this by legislation but only 10 States require registration and certification that individual brake fluids conform to minimum standards. Many States which do not require registration do not designate any method of enforcement.

In a test made by Chrysler Corp. engineers, and reported in Automotive News August 15, 1960, it was found that 28 percent of the brake fluids on the market in the Detroit area were substandard. Every vehicle using substandard brake fluid is a menace to life and limb to anyone on the highways because of the low boiling point of this inferior fluid, resulting in brake failures at critical moments.

I have introduced a bill (H.R. 2446) to establish Federal safety standards for brake fluid. It would be much better if the States would establish standards and set up enforcement procedures but if the States do not act, the Federal Government must. If the Federal Government has a responsibility in the field of highway construction, it has a responsibility to see that commerce on these highways is protected from such hazards as brake failures caused by hazardous brake fluids shipped in interstate commerce.

A WAY EVERY SHIPPER AND IMPORTER CAN HELP PROTECT THE VALUE OF HIS DOLLAR

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include an article from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues this article from the New York Times of February 7, 1960:

A WAY EVERY SHIPPER AND IMPORTER CAN HELP PROTECT THE VALUE OF HIS DOLLAR

(America's ships carry only a small percentage of our foreign trade. A way to raise this percentage and improve our balance of payments follows in this timely suggestion by John M. Franklin, chairman of the board, United States Lines.)

Recently we have been hearing a great deal about how our gold reserve has dwindled, and how gold is still flowing out of this country. We have heard concern expressed about our balance of payments and its effect on America's own dollar gap. Economists evaluate the immediate severity of this situation in varying degrees but generally agree that such a trend could adversely affect the value of our dollar.

Our Government has already taken steps to reduce the spending of dollars abroad. And in the last few months our exports have again begun to exceed our imports. Both of these developments are in the right direction and will contribute toward bringing about a more favorable balance of payments and a sounder fiscal climate in which to do international business.

MR. FRANKLIN'S SUGGESTION

There is another way in which this situation can be improved, a way in which every American shipper and importer can share, a way of helping to restore a better monetary situation virtually without cost or effort, in fact, with definite advantages to the merchant himself.

This is simply by designating vessels of American registry when there are shipments to be made.

LET'S START CALLING THE SIGNALS

Buying foreign transportation and paying American dollars for it is the same as buying any other foreign commodity. It is literally exporting dollars. Unfortunately, the tendency is for American shippers to accept terms of sale or purchase under which they lose control of routing. This leaves the choice of vessel largely in the foreign buyer's or foreign seller's hands.

The foreign buyer in most cases specifies a foreign flag line—usually his own. The result has been that British ships now carry 70 percent of Great Britain's trade. Japanese ships carry 57 percent of that nation's overseas shipping. But at the present time American ships are carrying only a small percentage of our total foreign trade.

EVERY INCREASE IMPORTANT

Even at this very small percentage the use of American-flag ships now contributes almost $1 billion annually to the U.S. balance of payments. So it is easy to see how, simply by specifying shipment by our American ships, a shipper or importer can make an important contribution to improving America's dollar gap.

At the same time shippers and importers get the most for their money on American ships. Consider the facts:

American and foreign freight rates are virtually identical on regular liner vessels.

American ships are held to the highest safety standards by strict Government requirements.

American ships are modern and well equipped—must be replaced on a regular schedule.

Sailings by American ships are frequent and dependable. American lines serve 400 major world ports on 37 essential U.S. trade routes.

Officers and, with minor exceptions, all crewmen on American ships are American citizens and trained to American standards.

Toward continuing to provide this superior service, America's steamship operators right now are working on a program of replacement and improvement. Already 11 new cargo ships and 4 new combination passenger and cargo vessels constructed, 57 cargo ships and 3 "combos" are now building or have been contracted for, and another 16 cargo ships are expected to be authorized this year. These 91 ships will cost $1 billion, all of it to be expended in this country for materials and wages, and will provide 280 million man-hours of work. United States Lines' share in this program will amount to $450 million.

Don't you agree that all this adds up to one thing—that it makes good sense for every shipper to look first into shipping by an American ship? It helps maintain the security of our dollar. It helps maintain a vigorous, healthy, growing merchant marine for America's foreign trade. It helps provide for America's security.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROBISON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, one of the more important tasks that this Congress faces is that of taking a long, hard, second look at our Federal-aid highway program. As I have said before, we are finding out that we may have, here, only a very shaky hold on the tail of a very large bear.

Among the questions for which we must find answers are: When will the program for the National Interstate and Defense Highway System be completed in view of its present financial dilemma? What is its actual cost going to be? How will the necessary funds be developed? Who should share the tax burden? And so on and on.

In wrestling with these difficult and complex questions, it would be my sincere hope that we do not forget that, so far at least, the Congress has inadvertently penalized certain of our more progressive States for being progressive. I refer, of course, to the fact that a few States have never been reimbursed, in any fashion, for those preexisting miles of toll or free highways that measured up to the standards set for the Interstate System and have been incorporated into that system as integral parts. My State of New York is the principal victim of this injustice.

Mr. Speaker, research into this matter will indicate to those of my colleagues who are new to the problem that the Congress has previously expressed its intent to determine whether or not the Federal Government should reimburse those certain States for such mileage, as well as the time, method, and amount of such reimbursement, if any. This is as far as we have ever gone, the principal reason for stopping at that point being that, at the time of expressing such intent, we had very little information as to how much mileage was involved, what the cost thereof was, and what were the various formulas for reimbursement that we ought to consider. All of this information is now available to us, being contained in a report from the Secretary of Commerce entitled "Consideration for Reimbursement for Certain Highways on the Interstate System"—House Document No. 301, 85th Congress, 2d session—which should be required reading for every new Representative from the States of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas, as well as New York. These are the States that have suffered the major losses, although every State, except Alaska and Hawaii, and even the District of Columbia have, in this fashion, "lost" some interstate mileage.

On February 1, 1959, the Secretary of Commerce somewhat reluctantly submitted two proposed formulas for making such reimbursement without recommending either formula or even the proposition of reimbursement itself. For those who may be interested, this additional information can be found in committee print No. 1 of the Committee on Public Works, 86th Congress, 1st session, under the title "Proposed Formulas for the Reimbursement of the States by the Federal Government for the Cost of Certain Highways on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways." The chief reason the Secretary balked at then recommending reimbursement was the cost thereof, namely, $4,295,600,000, at a time when the estimated cost of completing the Interstate System was already far in excess of the anticipated revenues that would be available, under existing legislation, for its financing.

That dilemma continues unchanged, unless for the worse, even today. As I have said before, however, if this is an injustice, and I think it surely is, we should not permit the cost of doing equity to blind us to the principles of equity. Each year that we postpone resolution of this issue, the reimbursable mileage in question will depreciate in value. That, I feel, is adding insult to injury.

Accordingly, in the last Congress, I introduced H.R. 7512, which would simply establish the policy of reimbursement, freeze the reimbursement figures, and postpone for further congressional action the time, method, and manner of financing such reimbursement. Although other reimbursement bills have already been introduced in this Congress by other Members, I doubt that they have much practical chance of adoption, in view of the overriding financial problems involved in completing the rest of the Interstate System. I have, therefore, reintroduced my bill in this Congress as H.R. 1076.

I hope and trust that, in behalf of their States, the old and new Members from those States I have previously mentioned, as well as all other interested Members, will take a look at my proposal, and I shall also hope that it will be given full and earnest consideration by the Committee on Public Works when it begins to go into this and related highway problems.

Under unanimous consent I include an editorial entitled "Penalized for Progress" as taken from the January 1961 issue of Roads, the official publication of the New York Good Roads Association:

PENALIZED FOR PROGRESS?

Elsewhere in this issue is a chart showing the State's leadership in construction of its 1,227-mile network of interstate routes. We can be—and are—proud of this achievement. As the Empire State, it is fitting that we should set the pace in expressway development as well as in other fields.

However, our lead in interstate construction is due largely to designation of the thruway as an interstate highway, despite the fact that the thruway was constructed with bond funds and not with 90 percent Federal aid.

No one can fail to appreciate the many benefits and advantages the completed thruway has brought our State. In effect, however, the Federal Government is penalizing New York for its vision in constructing the thruway before commencement of the expanded interstate program.

While other States are due to receive 90 percent Federal aid for all their interstate highways, the amount that would have been apportioned for thruway construction has been denied to New York.

In addition, we are receiving reduced allocations of Federal interstate funds each year since such funds are granted on the basis of cost to complete the system, and our share, including the thruway, is nearer completion than most others.

We have urged Congress in the past to recognize its obligation to provide New York State with reimbursement or compensatory mileage for the thruway. We urge it again, and will continue to do so as long as necessary.

Until this obligation is met, New York remains the victim of a costly and utterly deplorable injustice.

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES TO INVESTIGATE, SUBPENA, AND SO FORTH

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce that on Thursday next the following House resolutions will be taken up. These resolutions relate to giving several committees mentioned therein the right to investigate, subpena, and so forth:

House Resolution 78, relating to the Committee on Armed Services.

House Resolution 60, relating to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

House Resolution 86, relating to the Committee on Agriculture.

House Resolution 108, relating to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

House Resolution 143, relating to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

House Resolution 56, relating to the Committee on the Judiciary.

House Resolution 49, relating to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the inaugural address of President Kennedy, followed by his message on the state of the Union, clearly shows that the President understands and appreciates the intent and purpose of international communism. His stepping up of our national defense and his firmness in the field of foreign affairs has already been evidenced.

Within a few weeks after taking office he has given leadership of action. One of the most important elements of our national defense is the Polaris missile and the Polaris submarine especially adapted for this type of missile. The recent order of the President for the immediate construction of five additional nuclear powered submarines, each carrying 16 Polaris missiles, and authorized last year by the Congress, is highly commendable. The American people support such leadership.

This action of President Kennedy means that by the end of 1963 we will have 19 Polaris submarines which otherwise would not have been completed until late 1964. This is simply one of the steps President Kennedy will take to strengthen our national defense for any emergency.

At the present time three of these powerful submarines have been commissioned. And I might say that the Congress started this program. The Members on both sides of the aisle who were here are the ones who started the Polaris program.

As I said, three have already been commissioned. Three more will be added to the fleet this year and there will be three others completed in 1962. The program originally provided for the completion of five each in 1963 and in 1964. The order of the President means that the last five will be completed by the end of 1963, which will be at least 9 months prior to the original intention.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished majority leader yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I would like to say that I served on the select committee with the distinguished majority leader as chairman of that committee. At that time we heard testimony on the matter of the Polaris missile and we were impressed with the practicability of this missile and the possibility that it had in the defense of this country. And, further, the distinguished chairman at that time, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], loaned his support and his efforts to the pushing of this program.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman. In other words, Congress took the responsibility before the Polaris missile was perfected to the extent that it has been, to authorize and appropriate money for the building of the submarines. It was the leadership that started in Congress and then adopted by the executive branch.

My remarks are not to be construed in any way as criticism. I want to give credit to this body, of which I am a Member, because the building of the submarines was initiated in this body, and in both branches of the Congress of the United States.

Furthermore, there is the building up of our troop transports, so that by July, rather than 4 years later, jet troop transports will be ready to transport our infantry anywhere where a brush war occurs. The President is to be congratulated and supported in such leadership, for in the field of a strong national defense, second to no other nation or combination of nations, and a firm foreign policy, the Members of Congress, without regard to party strongly support such leadership and action.

The recent criticism of the Soviet press on the President's determination to have a stronger national defense clearly shows they recognize President Kennedy will be a strong and courageous Chief Executive.

For when the Soviet press criticizes the President—and they would not do it unless the Soviet leaders ordered it—I am satisfied that our President is taking the right course.

And in what the President has done to date and what he will do in the future, to strengthen our defense forces, President Kennedy is taking the right course, for this follows the basic policy of peace through strength.

In the same article of a few days ago, Izvestia, the Soviet Government newspaper, attacked President Kennedy for what he said in his message on the state of the Union in relation to the liberation of Eastern European countries. For this is one of the real weak spots of the Soviet conspiracy of world domination.

The article in Izvestia mentioned that the Communist-dominated countries of Eastern Europe, the people themselves elected their present path of development.

Everyone, including the Communists, knows that this is a falsehood.

The Soviet Union would not dare permit the people of Poland, Lithuania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and other satellite countries to have a secret ballot, supervised internationally or by the United Nations to determine their own form of government.

The Communists know that the people of the Eastern European countries would overwhelmingly reject communism of any type as their form of government.

We remember the pain and anguish of Khrushchev a few years ago when the Congress passed the captive nations resolution, which resolution I offered in the House of Representatives. As a Member

of the Senate, President Kennedy voted for this resolution. He realizes that the people of these countries despise communism as do you and I, and they are praying and waiting for the day of deliverance from the domination of the Communist regime imposed upon them and maintained by Soviet military strength.

If Khrushchev and his associates in the Kremlin feel that a majority of the people of these countries prefer their present imposed Communist regimes, why does not the Soviet Union permit the people of the Eastern European countries to have a secret vote, supervised by impartial observers to determine whether they want communism or democracy—whether they want the Communist dictatorship or a government of laws as their form and type of government?

Our Government and other free nations should put this challenge to the Soviet Union.

With many nations recently emerging from colonialism what would they think about the refusal of the Soviet Union to permit the people of any satellite country freely in a secret ballot to determine their own form of government? What effect would such a demand have upon the countless millions of persons behind the Iron Curtain and the refusal of that demand, who despise communism? They would know the free world has not forgotten them. It would keep alive their hopes and stimulate their desire and determination for an early deliverance.

It would powerfully strengthen in the favor of the free world a weak link in the armor of international communism. For, in case of war, Khrushchev and his associates in the Kremlin will know that the many millions behind the Iron Curtain who despise communism and the Communist oppressor would rise in revolt against them. And when President Kennedy gave expression in his recent message to the hope of the liberation of the Eastern European countries, Khrushchev and his associates know that the President sent a message of hope and strength to the people of those countries. By his official recognition that they should be liberated he dealt a telling blow to one of the really weak links of world communism. For the peoples of these countries have known liberty and its meaning and significance, and if necessary they are willing to fight to regain independence and liberty.

Speaking for myself, and I am, as I realize, a rather lone voice, I challenge Khrushchev and his associates to allow the peoples of Eastern European satellite countries to have a free plebiscite with a secret ballot internationally supervised, such as under the auspices of the United Nations, to determine their own form of government.

SOVIET SATELLITES

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I understood the gentleman from Massachusetts to say, just before he issued his challenge, that he was alone in his efforts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I said I realized I am a rather lone voice. I realize there are others who have a rather lone voice; yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I remember the gentleman was on a committee years ago that held hearings exposing the Communists, but the gentleman must admit there are and were others.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know, but I feel happier in the United Nations. I am not talking about today, but the United Nations, if we would insist on a plebiscite internationally supervised, if the free world would constantly challenge the Soviet Union, this is a weak link, in my opinion, and it is one of the greatest advantages we have, because those millions of persons behind the Iron Curtain are a reserve power in our favor. They hate and despise communism.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I cannot yield any more time. I just wanted to call to the gentleman's attention that in his party he has the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], and I do not know of anyone who has done more or is trying to do more against the Communists than Mr. WALTER and many others including my colleague from the Third District of Michigan [Mr. JOHANSEN].

Mr. McCORMACK. When I talked about a lone voice, I was talking about some others, too. We are a lone voice.

NO MISSILE GAP

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, the front pages of almost every newspaper have come out with headlines reporting that President Kennedy's advisers have reported that there is no missile gap. In other words, the downgrading of our country by the members of the present administration was merely campaign oratory, and the implication that President Eisenhower had misinformed America is proved untrue.

Of course, President Eisenhower and his administration have been proved right, and we again have to contemplate with sorrow and shame a new low in politics.

It is better to lose an election than to win by such methods. The following paragraphs are taken from today's Wall Street Journal:

Kennedy's advisers have concluded the United States currently faces no missile gap.

Also, there is no danger of Soviet superiority in overall destructive power. These tentative appraisals were said to have been reached during a survey Kennedy has ordered Defense Secretary McNamara to make of U.S. defenses. McNamara was instructed to have a final report ready for the White House by the end of February.

The conclusions strongly resemble those made by the Eisenhower administration and contrast sharply to Democratic campaign charges that U.S. military might is declining in comparison with Russia's.

The new Pentagon experts have found no signs of a Russian crash program to build up its long-range missile arsenal. At the same time, the survey shows no evidence that Russia is lessening its efforts to continue strengthening its total military machine.

Despite the optimistic report, the possibility remains that the Kennedy administration may make broad changes in the $42.9 billion defense spending plan recommended by Eisenhower for the next fiscal year. The Pentagon already has accelerated construction of five Polaris submarines and disclosed plans to buy 53 additional aircraft for hauling troops and equipment. Other Pentagon changes also are contemplated.

UNJUSTIFIED OIL PRICE INCREASES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. STRATTON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I have just been advised by constituents in my district in upstate New York that fuel oil prices for homeowners in this area during this particularly severe cold spell have just been increased by an additional one-half cent per gallon, placing these prices now at the highest level in history. In the Cooperstown area, for example, the figure is at 16.5 cents a gallon.

What particularly concerns me, Mr. Speaker, is that this increase has been dictated not by the dealers themselves, who get nothing from it, but rather by the producers. In fact the price increase really represents a reduction in the percentage of profit for the individual local oil dealer.

Mr. Speaker, this is the third price increase in fuel oil this winter in the upstate New York area. In December, referring again to the Cooperstown area, the price was 14.7 cents per gallon. On December 16 the price jumped to 15.5 cents a gallon. On January 6 the price increased to 16 cents a gallon, and on February 4 was increased to 16.5 cents a gallon.

It is hard to believe that this latest increase has been dictated by anything except a desire to get all the traffic will bear while the weather stays cold.

One of the most important aspects of our economic stability is to hold the line against inflation, and one of the first steps toward inflation lies in unwarranted increases in the price of commodities like fuel oil which are particularly in demand by individual homeowners.

Two years ago when I first entered on this office, I commented with regard to a similar price increase being made under similar circumstances and I have been reliably informed that as a result of these comments the decision of the industry to follow this increase with still another was reconsidered and rejected.

Now we seem to be back at the same old stand again. I cannot believe that these increases have been necessitated by economic considerations. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am referring this matter to the appropriate committees of Congress which are concerned with unwarranted price increases and I hope that some way can be found to protect the consumers of upstate New York against unnecessary actions caused by weather changes beyond their control.

LEGISLATION TO IMPROVE ARTISTIC STANDARDS IN OUR FEDERAL ARCHITECTURE

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHLEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing two bills which would provide for the purchase and care of works of art in public buildings and for the preservation of historic buildings and sites which have deteriorated.

The Commission of Fine Arts, which advises the President and both Houses of Congress upon matters of art under the provisions of the act of May 17, 1910, is on record as deploring the dearth of painting, sculpture, and other ornamental features in public buildings constructed since World War II and now being built. The Commission points out, Mr. Speaker, that the plainness and severity of postwar architectural design demands supporting features which only the arts can supply. Unfortunately, budgeting for these decorative features has almost been entirely suspended and, when included, experience has shown that money for works of art is the first item to be eliminated if bids exceed expectation and cuts must be made.

To alleviate this situation, the Commission of Fine Arts has strongly urged that the Congress establish a method whereby, under the administration of the General Services Administration and with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, a continuing fund will be established to be used to provide works of art in public buildings. The Commission believes that if such a fund is established it will allow works of art to be placed where they are needed, and will eliminate the likelihood of their being stricken entirely from the plans. It is also the Commission's belief, Mr. Speaker, that no time limit should be imposed on the use of the fund in order that it can be most economically used for the best artistic development, and that in succeeding years percentages of funds for building programs can be added to the fund as they are authorized.

The administration of such a fund would require no change in the functions which the Commission of Fine Arts and the General Services Administration now perform, but it will assure that money is available when required to complete the designs of governmental buildings and adjacent grounds, and prevent the barren monotony that only the judicious use of art can remedy.

Also implementing the recent recommendations of the Commission of Fine Arts, Mr. Speaker, is a second bill which I have introduced to provide for the preservation of historic buildings and sites owned by the United States. I am confident that the enriched inspirational value of our public buildings, not only to our contemporaries but to future generations as well, will pay handsome dividends on what little additional dollar investment we may make in the artistic improvement of our new public buildings and in the preservation of historic buildings and sites which represent an artistic expression of the past.

I am pleased to note here that similar legislation has been introduced in the other body, Mr. Speaker, and has elicited wide bipartisan support. I earnestly commend the bill to your thoughtful and favorable attention.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER, for 15 minutes, on Monday, February 13, 1961.

Mr. DENT (at the request of Mr. BAILEY), for 1 hour, on Thursday, February 9, vacating his special order for Wednesday, February 8.

Mr. ST. GERMAIN, for 15 minutes, on February 9.

Mr. ALFORD, for 60 minutes, on Monday, February 13.

Mr. SIKES (at the request of Mr. PIKE), for 30 minutes, on Thursday, February 9.

Mr. CONTE (at the request of Mr. SHORT), for 1 hour, on February 9.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. ROOSEVELT in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SHORT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SCHWENGEL.

Mrs. MAY.

(At the request of Mr. PIKE, and to include extraneous matter, the following:)

Mr. SANTANGELO.

Mr. STRATTON.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 153. An act to further amend the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, so that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress at any time before June 1, 1963; to the Committee on Government Operations.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Thursday, February 9, 1961, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

538. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A Bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, to increase the minimum wage under the act to $1.25 an hour, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

539. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting the 10th report on the operations of the Selective Service System for the period ending June 30, 1960, pursuant to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

540. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of all settlements made under the authority of section 2732 entitled "Property loss incident to service; members of Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps and civilian employee," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, pursuant to title 10 United States Code, section 2732(f); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 49. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to conduct investigations and studies; without amendment (Rept. No. 5). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 56. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations relating to certain matters within its jurisdiction; without amendment (Rept. No. 6). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 60. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct a full and complete investigation of matters relating to the laws, regulations, directives, and policies including personnel pertaining to the Department of State and such other departments and agencies engaged primarily in the implementation of U.S. foreign policy and the oversea operations, personnel, and facilities of departments and agencies of the United States which participate in the development and execution of such policy; without amendment (Rept. No. 7). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 78. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Armed Services to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of all matters relating to procurement by the Department of Defense, personnel of such Department, laws administered by such Department, use of funds by such Department, and scientific research in support of the armed services; without

amendment (Rept. No. 8). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 86. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to conduct studies and investigations; without amendment (Rept. No. 9). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 108. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct investigations and studies with respect to certain matters within its jurisdiction; without amendment (Rept. No. 10). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 143. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct studies and investigations, and to make inquiries relating to housing; without amendment (Rept. No. 11). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ABBITT:

H.R. 3933. A bill to provide for the determination of which lands above the 326-foot contour of the John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir shall be retained by the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 3934. A bill to provide for the determination of which lands above the 326-foot contour of the John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir shall be retained by the United States, and for the reconveyance of the remainder of such lands to the former owners thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H.R. 3935. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, to increase the minimum wage under that act to $1.25 an hour, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H.R. 3936. A bill to amend section 2(h) of the Civil Service Retirement Act with respect to employees of the agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H.R. 3937. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase from $1 to $1.25 the minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 6(a)(1) of that act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ALFORD:

H.R. 3938. A bill to amend title I of the Social Security Act to provide that the first $50 per month of an individual's earned income may (in the discretion of the State agency concerned) be disregarded in determining his need for old-age assistance under such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.R. 3939. A bill to provide for suitable works of art in Federal buildings; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 3940. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall save historic buildings owned by the United States; and to provide that the Administrator of General Services shall be responsible for preserving and restoring certain works of art owned by the United States and for high standards of architectural design and decoration for Federal public buildings; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 3941. A bill to amend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BECKER:

H.R. 3942. A bill to prohibit private employment agencies from recruiting minors for out-of-State employment without making certain findings; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3943. A bill to provide that members of the Armed Forces shall be paid compensation at the rate of $2.50 per day for each day spent in hiding during World War II or the Korean conflict to evade capture by the enemy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.R. 3944. A bill to provide for Federal assistance, on a dollar-matching basis, to State and local governments and agencies thereof for planning, constructing, operating, and maintaining water conservation and water storage projects; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 3945. A bill to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I and their widows and children at the same rates as apply in the case of veterans of the Spanish-American War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3946. A bill to amend section 610 of title 38, United States Code, to provide hospital care for peacetime veterans on the same basis as such care is provided for wartime veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3947. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3948. A bill to eliminate the requirement that veterans have served for 90 days or more to qualify for certain benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H.R. 3949. A bill to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Mobile, Ala.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BRAY:

H.R. 3950. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to eliminate the requirement that veterans have served 90 days or more during World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict to qualify for pension, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 3951. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to assist State and local governments and their public instrumentalities in planning and providing for necessary community facilities to preserve and improve essential mass transportation services in urban and metropolitan areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3952. A bill to relieve certain members of the Armed Forces from liability to repay to the United States certain payments erroneously made to them; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 3953. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to authorize Federal financial participation in aid to dependent children of unemployed parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3954. A bill to provide for the establishment of a temporary program of extended unemployment compensation, to increase the wages subject to the Federal unemployment tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 3955. A bill to provide increased retired pay for certain members of the uniformed services retired before June 1, 1958; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3956. A bill to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 3957. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the mid-State reclamation project, Nebraska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 3958. A bill to authorize Federal loans to colleges and universities for the construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, or improvement of classroom buildings and other academic facilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3959. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase to 40 cents per hour the minimum wage applicable to blind workers and to provide for periodic increases beginning January 1, 1961; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3960. A bill to amend title III of the act of March 3, 1933, with respect to the acquisition by the United States of articles, materials, and supplies for public use; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 3961. A bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by providing for fair competition between domestic industries operating under the Fair Labor Standards Act and foreign industries that supply articles imported into the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3962. A bill to provide for adjusting conditions of competition between certain domestic industries and foreign industries with respect to the level of wages and the working conditions in the production of articles imported into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENTON:

H.R. 3963. A bill to establish a national sinking fund to be used to reduce the national debt; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 3964. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3965. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit the discrimination in employment against individuals on account of their age; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3966. A bill to provide for the procurement and installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 3967. A bill to protect the public health by regulating the manufacture, compounding, processing, distribution, and possession of habit forming barbiturate and amphetamine drugs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3968. A bill to provide for the enforcement of support orders in certain State and Federal courts, and to make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3969. A bill to amend section 1332(c) of title 28 of the United States Code, relating to diversity of citizenship; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3970. A bill to provide for the construction of a 500-bed general medical and surgical Veterans' Administration hospital at or near Evansville, Ind.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3971. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit an individual to waive his right to receive benefits thereunder in order to preserve his right to receive benefits under other laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOMINICK:

H.R. 3972. A bill to reduce to $100 the exemption provided by paragraph 1798(c) (2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 for returning residents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOOLEY:

H.R. 3973. A bill to provide for the coverage of physicians by the insurance system established by title II of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3974. A bill to amend section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to legislative proposals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3975. A bill to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3976. A bill to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 3977. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits in certain cases for brothers, sisters, and other relatives of individuals who die fully insured under such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FORD:

H.R. 3978. A bill for the relief of certain distressed aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAVIN:

H.R. 3979. A bill to provide for the establishment of national cemeteries in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H.R. 3980. A bill to amend the transitional provisions of the act approved September 6, 1958, entitled "An act to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the use in food of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming:

H.R. 3981. A bill to amend part IV of subtitle C of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of the naval oil shale reserves, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KEARNS:

H.R. 3982. A bill to establish a Commission on the cultural resources in the Nation's Capital, and to provide a comprehensive plan for the effective utilization of such resources in carrying out a long-range program to make the Nation's Capital equal in cultural matters to the capital cities of other nations; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KNOX:

H.R. 3983. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to make expenditures to prevent accidents and to promote the safety and occupational health of members of the Army on active duty and civilian employees of the Army; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3984. A bill to amend the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for an addition to the national system of interstate highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 3985. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to impose a duty upon the importation of bread; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3986. A bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establishing quantitative restrictions on the importation of hardwood plywood; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANE:

H.R. 3987. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 3988. A bill to provide for temporary additional unemployment compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

H.R. 3989. A bill to provide that the birthplace of Adm. David Glasgow Farragut shall be a national shrine; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LENNON:

H.R. 3990. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H.R. 3991. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Bridge Canyon project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 3992. A bill to extend the operation of the National Wool Act of 1954, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CLEM MILLER:

H.R. 3993. A bill to extend the operation of the National Wool Act of 1954, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 3994. A bill to repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 3995. A bill to provide for the acquisition by the Secretary of the Army of certain real property to be used for the expansion of the national cemetery at Grafton, W. Va.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 3996. A bill to provide for the acquisition by the Secretary of the Army of certain real property to be used for the expansion of the national cemetery at Grafton, W. Va.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H.R. 3997. A bill to amend the Boiler Inspection Act to exempt from its application certain small railroads whose boilers are insured; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3998. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to increase to 2½ percent the multiplication factor for determining annuities for certain Federal employees engaged in hazardous duties; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 3999. A bill to provide an additional day of annual leave for Federal employees to permit such employees to observe special holidays in the locality concerned; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 4000. A bill to provide parking space for the automobiles of patrons and postal employees at postal installations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PELLY (by request):

H.R. 4001. A bill to amend section 37 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to equalize for all taxpayers the amount which may be taken into account in computing the retirement income credit thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. PFOST:

H.R. 4002. A bill to authorize the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps to provide healthful outdoor training and employment for young men and to advance the conservation, development, and management of national resources of timber, soil, and range, and of recreational areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 4003. A bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public, Indian, and other lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 4004. A bill to provide for the establishment of a temporary program of extended unemployment compensation, to increase the wages subject to the Federal unemployment tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4005. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to authorize Federal financial participation in aid to dependent children of unemployed parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 4006. A bill to encourage needed evaluation of rehabilitation potentials of, and the provision of rehabilitation services to, handicapped individuals who may engage in gainful work or achieve substantial ability of independent living, thereby eliminating or reducing their burden on others and contributing to their dignity and self-respect; to assist in the establishment of public and private nonprofit evaluation and rehabilitation facilities; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 4007. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to provide for scheduled personal and corporate income tax reductions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H.R. 4008. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for the issuance of temporary cease and desist orders to prevent certain acts and practices pending completion of Federal Trade Commission proceedings; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 4009. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to strengthen independent competitive enterprise by providing for fair competitive acts, practices, and methods of competition and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 4010. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a 5 percent increase in rates of disability compensation, to liberalize effective dates of certain awards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 4011. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a 7 percent increase in rates of disability compensation, to liberalize effective dates of certain awards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 4012. A bill to amend section 801 of title 38, United States Code, to provide assistance in acquiring specially adapted housing for certain blind veterans who have suffered the loss or loss of use of a lower extremity; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHARTON:

H.R. 4013. A bill to reduce to $100 the exemption provided for returning residents by paragraph 1798(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4014. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H.R. 4015. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to farmers for the purpose of refinancing outstanding indebtedness, to purchase machinery and equipment, and to broaden use of the disaster loan revolving fund; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 4016. A bill to provide for a survey to be conducted by the Secretary of the Army with respect to certain possible projects for recreation on the Tallahatchie River, Coldwater River, Yocana River, and the Yalobusha

River in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 4017. A bill to provide a 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BATES:

H.J. Res. 197. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the eligibility of certain persons to vote for any candidate for elector of President and Vice President or for a candidate for election as a Senator or Representative in Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CHURCH:

H.J. Res. 198. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the eligibility of certain persons to vote for any candidate for elector of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H.J. Res. 199. Joint resolution providing that the United States shall not participate in any civil action except as a party to such civil action; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 200. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATES:

H.J. Res. 201. Joint resolution declaring Inauguration Day to be a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHENOWETH:

H. Con. Res. 143. Concurrent resolution creating a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Study; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HECHLER:

H. Con. Res. 144. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of the Congress that no further reductions in tariffs be made during the life of the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland:

H. Con. Res. 145. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Study; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DENT:

H. Res. 151. Resolution authorizing investigation of effects of foreign trade on American economy; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 152. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the cost of foreign aid; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland:

H. Res. 153. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Agriculture to conduct a study of the issuance of milk marketing orders; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H. Res. 154. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President should call a White House Conference on Highway Safety; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY:

H.R. 4018. A bill to provide that the Secretary of State shall assist Rebecca A. Harrison in the prosecution of her claim against Japan arising out of the death of her husband; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 4019. A bill for the relief of Rebecca A. Harrison; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELL:

H.R. 4020. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sevim Zafer Altolka Ipar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAY:

H.R. 4021. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kiku Kishi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 4022. A bill for the relief of Maria Giovanna Ciafrei; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 4023. A bill for the relief of Mieczyslaw Bajor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

H.R. 4024. A bill for the relief of Adela Gonzales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H.R. 4025. A bill for the relief of Grazia Masanotti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H.R. 4026. A bill for the relief of Ralph M. Salvas and Maurice J. Salvas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCULLOCH:

H.R. 4027. A bill for the relief of Keith K. Hoover; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4028. A bill for the relief of Lennon May; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH (by request):

H.R. 4029. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marie Seraydarian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts:

H.R. 4030. A bill for the relief of Robert A. St. Onge; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRIS:

H.R. 4031. A bill for the relief of Robert E. Cooper; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 4032. A bill for the relief of Fitzgerald Devonish; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 4033. A bill for the relief of Pietro Pirri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 4034. A bill for the relief of Lt. Comdr. David V. Kyrklund; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4035. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the Pensacola Interstate Fair, Inc.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

52. By Mr. VANIK: Petition of the city of Maple Heights, Ohio, requesting the Congress of the United States to investigate the price control activities of the Standard Oil Co. in the State of Ohio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

53. Also, petition of the village of Parkview, Ohio, memorializing the Congress of the United States to investigate the fixing of gasoline prices in the Cleveland area and to enact appropriate legislation thereon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

54. Also, petition of the village of North Randall, Ohio, memorializing the Congress of the United States to investigate the fixing of gasoline prices in the North Randall Village area and to enact appropriate legislation thereon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

55. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Velma Edmonds and others, Salinas, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to strengthening and implementing the effectiveness of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A Tribute to the United Service Organizations on Their 20th Birthday Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES ROOSEVELT
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 7, 1961

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, in two short decades the USO has become a cherished American tradition, and with good reason. None with the slightest knowledge of war is able to disregard the morale factor; and none who has ever experienced USO hospitality and service can doubt its uplifting effect upon American morale.

Established in the dark days of 1941, prior to our entrance into World War II, the USO set out to provide a home away from home for the great mass of American citizen soldiers and sailors. That the effort was wholly successful is attested to today by millions of grateful American veterans.

Symbolic of our national cause was the mixture of religious agencies which joined in the formation of the USO. Symbolic of the American will were the services provided by the USO program.

We had a war to win and while we were winning it, we expected to forgo the comforts of home. But the USO did its valiant best to upset our expectations.

Never in the history of warfare has the spirit of home penetrated so close to the men at the front.

USO services can be said to include community and travel information, counseling on personal and family problems, parties, housing bureaus, dances, discussion groups, craft classes, USO shows, picnics, dormitories, sightseeing, snackbars, and religious literature.

These and countless other facilities have made war less hideous to millions of Americans over the past 20 years; a fact for which the Nation is profoundly thankful.

At the present time USO is operating in 245 locations within the United States and 22 places overseas. American servicemen in Anniston, Ala.; Fairbanks, Alaska; Rome, Seoul, Cannes, and Casablanca—all are able to enjoy the services of the farflung USO.

Today, in the midst of the ominous cold war era, 2½ million young Americans remain in the military service of the American Government. Almost half of

them are under the age of 25, and many are away from home for the first time in their lives.

We may hope that the world situation will change for the better. Indeed, we pray it will, and soon. Yet, until that is the case, we must retain our military and naval strength in foreign parts. It is therefore up to the people at home, through USO, to extend the boundaries of every city and town to our young people overseas, in order that the American qualities of character may be preserved.

Safety Inspections of Viscount Turboprop Aircraft

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 7, 1961

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, in view of the recent series of accidents which attended the most famous of American-built turboprop aircraft, the Lockheed Electra, I was interested and concerned with a report which appeared in the New York Times of January 22 suggesting the possibility of certain structural imperfections in another turboprop aircraft also extensively in use in the United States, the Viscount.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include at this point the article in question:

NEW VISCOUNT ALERT—VICKERS URGES SAFETY CHECK ON TURBOPROP AIRLINERS

LONDON, January 20.—Operators of Viscount airliners throughout the world were again alerted tonight to inspect their air fleets for safety. Four hundred of the British turboprop airliners are flying.

Vickers Aircraft, the manufacturers, advised precautions after a minute crack was detected in the wing spar of an Indian Airline Viscount. A company spokesman said there was no need for alarm.

"The latest cracks have been found in the top spar boom, which carries no load," he said.

Cracks were found earlier this month in the lower spar boom of two Viscounts operated by Central African Airways. Vickers also advised inspections then.

Because the article appeared in a very obscure position in the newspaper and because I saw no follow-up notice from any other source that the warning issued by the manufacturers of the Viscount aircraft was to be followed in the United States, I dispatched the following telegram to the Federal Aviation Agency and to the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board:

January 21 New York Times contains published report manufacturers of Viscount aircraft, Vickers Aircraft Co., in England, have advised all operators of Viscounts to inspect aircraft of this type for safety in connection with reported cracks in wing spars and have also recommended reduced speed pending final safety determination. Please advise me soonest possible what action has been taken by your organization and by U.S. Viscount operators in response to this warning.

In response to these telegrams I received communications both from Whitney Gillilland, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and from James T. Pyle, Acting Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Under leave to extend my remarks, I include these communications at this point in the RECORD:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
January 30, 1961.

Hon. SAMUEL S. STRATTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.:

Reference your January 23, 1961, telegram regarding New York Times report on Viscount cracked spar attachment fittings. Emergency measures recommended by manufacturer not applicable to U.S. registered aircraft since these aircraft have modified spars with increased sectional area and are made of different material. However, as precautionary measure, all Viscount aircraft will be inspected at a routine inspection interval.

JAMES T. PYLE,
Acting Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD,
Washington, D.C., January 31, 1961.

Hon. SAMUEL S. STRATTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STRATTON: This refers to your January 23 telegram inquiring about the recently reported spar cracking difficulties of the Vickers Armstrong Viscount aircraft.

Matters of this type are routinely handled by the Federal Aviation Agency in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, and the Board has no direct responsibility for initiating action in such matters. However, the Board's accident investigation responsibilities require that its engineering staff keep abreast of service difficulties of this type and our personnel are generally familiar with the problem involved in this service difficulty.

The spar cracking difficulty stems primarily from the type of aluminum alloy used in the fabrication of the wing spars of the first 80 Viscount aircraft. All of these early model Viscounts were delivered to foreign airlines and none are operated by U.S. airlines. The wing spars installed in the Viscount aircraft operated by the U.S. carriers (Capital Airlines, Continental Airlines, and Northeast Airlines) were fabricated from the softer L-65 alloy instead of the harder DTD-363 alloy used in the first 80 aircraft, and are not as susceptible to the type of cracking found in the earlier model spars. Accordingly, the emergency inspection note that Vickers issued earlier this month applied only to those airlines operating the earlier model Viscounts and did not apply to the U.S.-operated Viscounts.

As a precautionary measure, however, Vickers has suggested to the operators of the later model Viscounts that they conduct a one-time ultrasonic inspection of the spar splice areas in the near future. It is our understanding that the Federal Aviation Agency is presently considering making this inspection the subject of one of their mandatory airworthiness directives. You may wish to contact the Federal Aviation Agency relative to specific aspects of this problem.

We trust that the above information will be of assistance to you. Please let us know if we may be of further help.

Sincerely yours,
WHITNEY GILLILLAND,
Chairman.

I am glad that the Viscounts in operation in the United States are not of the same type as those on which the difficulties were discovered abroad. At the same time, I am pleased that an investigation is nevertheless going forward on all of these aircraft operating in the United States so that the public interest may be completely protected and so that there will be no possible repetition of the accidents that occurred with the Electra.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include also a press release issued from my office following the receipt of the telegram from Mr. Pyle:

WASHINGTON, D.C.—All Viscount aircraft operating in the United States will be inspected to determine the adequacy of their wing structures, Representative SAMUEL S. STRATTON, Democrat, of New York, announced today.

STRATTON said he had been informed of a decision to this effect by the Federal Aviation Agency in response to his request.

STRATTON had asked the FAA to inform him what steps had been taken to determine the safety condition of Viscount airliners operating in the United States after press accounts had indicated that the British Vickers Aircraft Corp., manufacturers of the Viscount, had alerted operators throughout the world to conduct a special inspection of their planes for safety.

Vickers had advised these precautions after a minute crack was detected in the wing spar of an Indian Airline Viscount.

STRATTON said he had been informed by James T. Pyle, Acting Administrator of the FAA, that: "Emergency measures recommended by manufacturer not applicable to U.S. registered aircraft, since these aircraft have modified spars with increased sectional area and are made of different material. However, as precautionary measure, all Viscount aircraft will be inspected at a routine inspection interval."

Four hundred of the British turboprop airliners are reportedly now in operation around the world.

Economic Recovery and Growth—An Energetic Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES ROOSEVELT
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 7, 1961

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, the President has given the 87th Congress his message for economic recovery and growth for the United States. It is an energetic, realistic program, calling for full utilization of our human, natural, and technological resources. Its singleness of purpose is to stimulate our economic recovery and to promote the growth of our Nation.

There is no difference between a depressed economy and a depressed human being. Both need stimulus. Both need direction. Both need reinforcement. President Kennedy realistically recognizes these needs and has offered a program of direction by reinforcement to satisfy them. It utilizes our existing resources to a maximum degree with a minimum of contrived encumbrances.

For the hungry schoolchild of unemployed parents, he suggests distribution of our surplus food to provide that child, and others like him, with the energy he needs for his full growth and development. The hungry child is not unlike

a starved economy. In distressed areas where we have high unemployment and the discouraging consequences of such inactivity, the President urges Congress to enact the distressed area redevelopment program which is designed to reinforce the efforts of State and local governments and private agencies in alleviating the needs of the unemployed.

There are those who fear that this legislation will discriminate against California. I do not share that fear when I know that the food stamp plan is already a reality in San Bernardino County, and when I review the latest unemployment figures in California which stand at 7.2 percent in southern San Diego County and climb over the 16-percent mark in northern Ukiah and Fort Bragg. I find particularly encouraging the recommendation that these surplus labor markets be favored by Federal agencies and private industry when placing contracts or locating new facilities.

The President asked Congress to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 as one way of protecting a surplus labor market in a depressed area, and at the same time providing incentive to the worker and increasing productivity for management. He recommended that coverage be extended to include the several million workers primarily employed in retail trade and services, and to boost the wage standard throughout significant low-wage sectors of the labor market. The legislation he suggested would require payment starting at $1 per hour minimum for workers newly included with a gradual increase to a general $1.25, thereby creating a transitional period of adjustment for participants. This legislation is designed to stimulate incentive and thereby production, and at the same time improve the standard of living, morale and efficiency of our low-income worker.

To further implement enlightened recovery, the President intends to issue an Executive order establishing a President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy. Its members are to be drawn from labor, management, and the public. Such a committee would recommend action to promote free and responsible collective bargaining, industrial peace, sound and stable wage and price policies.

Parenthetically, may I suggest the advisability of including the legislative branch of Government in membership on the Advisory Committee. A well-rounded advisory committee of this kind, working together with the President, could provide invaluable insight in the problems of labor and management, and the concentrated efforts of such a committee could constructively contribute to the harmonious fulfillment of wage-price decisions, full employment, price stability, and successful competition with foreign markets.

As the President included in his program the youth of our Nation and their needs, he also considered our aged and their needs. This important and too often overlooked group is finally to be considered in terms of "equity and decency." Five proposals were recommended: First, raising the minimum monthly benefit for the retired worker from $33 to $43 per month; second, permitting men to receive benefits beginning at age 62; third, liberalizing the insured-status requirements; fourth, increasing benefits for aged widows from 75 to 85 percent of their husband's benefit amount, and fifth, broadening disability insurance protection for totally disabled workers to 12 months.

I am particularly gratified by these proposals since they have been included in legislation which I have urged in past years.

These measures that I mention now are tokens of a very broad, carefully considered program to help those individuals in our Nation who today need the most help. Tomorrow will feasibly present new problems involving yet other segments of our society and our Nation as a whole.

If today's program is any indication of the care with which these problems will be met in the next 4 years, and I think it is, then we can look forward to energetic directives from our new administration. When enacted by Congress, they will give America the economic base to utilize all of its resources to the advantage of the many and for the profit of all.

USO Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HJALMAR C. NYGAARD
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 7, 1961

Mr. NYGAARD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to express sincere greetings to the United Service Organizations, Inc., which celebrated its 20th anniversary last Saturday.

At the moment our Nation is not engaged in active warfare, but our youth are stationed around the world to defend the peace. The USO brings to them evidence of the concern and well wishes of the folks back home.

The USO is known in every part of our globe. The combined interests of its contributing voluntary organizations make it a significant aspect of our defense efforts. These voluntary organizations deserve special mention. They are: the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Catholic Community Service, the National Jewish Welfare Board, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, and the National Travelers Aid Association. These volunteer organizations have assisted in giving to the young men and women of our Armed Forces the religious, social, welfare, recreational, and educational influences they so desperately need away from home.

Leaders in our Armed Forces and parents alike have observed that the USO has kept in step with the new elements involved in our present cold war. The citizens of our Nation have learned that USO operations in the continental United States and overseas must be continued. Absence of the USO would result in serious damage to the morale of our youth who are serving these United States.

This is an appropriate time, indeed, to express our faith in and appreciation of the USO. Again, I extend my warm greetings.

Symposium by the Federation of the Italian-American Democratic Organizations of the State of New York, Inc., on the Subject of Immigration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 7, 1961

Mr. SANTANGELO. Mr. Speaker, on January 14, 1961, the Federation of the Italian-American Democratic Organizations of the State of New York, Inc., held a symposium at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, on the Immigration and Nationality Act. About 75 representatives of various organizations interested in the immigration laws participated in the symposium. Speakers were Congressman Emanuel Celler, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives; Mario T. Noto, Assistant Commissioner of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service; and Dominick F. Rinaldi, Assistant Deputy District Director in New York, of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. After the speeches, there was a stimulating question and answer period in which many knotty problems were discussed and uncertain legislative positions clarified. Valuable suggestions were made by the audience which proved fruitful to the participants and the panelists rendered a stimulating account, not only of the provisions of the immigration law, but the administrative handling of discretionary relief cases and the processing of specialist applications under first preference status.

As the chairman of the conference, I uttered a few preliminary remarks, acted as the moderator, and expressed the gratitude of the federation for the contributions of the panelists and the participation by the interested organizations. The following is a summary of the remarks made by Congressman CELLER and the addresses delivered by Mr. Noto and Mr. Rinaldi, and my own preliminary statement. I believe that the discussions will prove informative and enlightening to those interested in our immigration laws:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN ALFRED E. SANTANGELO

In the name of the Federation of Italian-American Democratic Organizations of the State of New York, we welcome you to this symposium.

This morning we are to discuss a subject which not only vitally affects 250,000 human beings who can come to these shores each year, but also has psychological, economic,

and social effects upon the free and oppressed world. Traditionally our country has been the home of the brave, the land of the free, and a haven for the homeless tempest tossed. Emma Lazarus captured the spirit of the hospitality of America when she penned the stirring words about our Statue of Liberty, and I quote:

"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to be free
The refuse of your teeming shores
Send these, the homeless tempest tossed to me
I lift my lamp besides the golden door."

As we embark in the sixties and the New Frontiers, as the new administration prepares to take office, we have high hopes and great expectations. Our President-elect has demonstrated by word, oral and written, that he is cognizant of our Nation's background and strength, that he is sensitive to the harshness and inequities of the immigration law and its administration, that he is keenly aware of the drives to liberalize our immigration law, and that he is ready to give leadership for quick remedial action.

President-elect Kennedy in a letter to me has approved programs which will (1) reunite families, (2) give refuge to displaced peoples, (3) reallocate unused quotas, and (4) update the quota base from 1920 to 1950. We love him for his promises and we will thank him for his deeds.

However, we gather here today not to criticize the law or to praise the President-elect. We come here today to analyze, to consider, to hear an explanation of the law and its administration, to discuss, to resolve, and to choose a choice of action.

In the words of Woodrow Wilson, we see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize our immigration law without weakening or destroying it. We desire to know, to discuss, and to resolve.

We have men here on our panel today who are the leaders of thought and action. Despite their failure to attend Harvard University, they have quick, incisive, and brilliant minds. Our first speaker is one who lives the spirit of Emma Lazarus, who constantly tries to keep the flame of liberty burning bright, who is the dean of the New York congressional delegation, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a great American, and a greater humanitarian, EMANUEL CELLER.

CONGRESSMAN EMANUEL CELLER URGES MAJOR REVISIONS IN IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

Until and unless we remove the obsolete principle of immigration based upon national origin from our immigration law, the United States cannot lay claim to having kept faith with its own traditions. The theory of national origins, upon which the allotments of immigration quotas is based, was developed in the early part of the 20th century when, following World War I, this country dug its head into the sands of isolationalism with its xenophobic fear of aliens who were not of Anglo-Saxon stock. Northern Europe was favored over southern Europe; the Nordic races above the Slavic and Mediterranean peoples.

Yet, the fact is that the whole pattern of the national origins fabric has been shredded since the 1924 act. By enactment of special refugee legislation, by the enactment of special nonquota legislation relating to the principle of the reuniting of families, and by nonquota immigration from the Western Hemisphere, the national origins theory has lost all practical meaning. Why, then, retain it on the books? It stands as an indictment not only as against American tradition but also American logic. Special legislation for refugees, escapees, spouses, etc., came from such countries as Italy, Spain, Poland, Czechoslovakia, all countries whose quotas, under the law, are severely restricted. We note, too, that much immigration from the Western Hemisphere, particularly from Canada, is not of Nordic origin. Many people who fled persecution in the last 20 years have settled in Canada, Brazil, Argentina and their children, as native-born citizens in the Western Hemisphere, entered the United States without regard to quota allotments. Mexicans have entered in large numbers as have Puerto Ricans.

I maintain, therefore, that the national origins theory has become a useless but festering appendix in the body politic of all countries. It, therefore, makes much more sense to eliminate the national origins theory and make our laws consistent with our own national interest. This could be accomplished by basing our immigration allotments on:

1. Self-need (admission of tailors when tailors are in shortage; admission of skilled workers when particular skills are required).
2. On the principle of reunification of families.
3. On humanitarianism, particularly in the area of refugees and escapees.
4. New seed immigration that will revitalize and bring adventurous blood into the United States.

Based on such standards, we could serve ourselves and the world in a much more logical manner.

Genius springs up everywhere and under a commonsense policy of immigration, a contemporary Christopher Columbus or Marco Polo of Italian origin, or Einstein of Austrian origin, or a Pablo Casal or Cervantes of Spanish origin could not face the barriers faced today.

There are other necessary revisions such as the elimination of differences between native born and naturalized citizens. We need also the imposition of a statute of limitations so that a person cannot be deported for an act committed years before enactment of the 1952 act. In my estimation, this is an ex post facto provision and thus antagonistic to our conception of American jurisprudence.

ADDRESS BY MARIO T. NOTO, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, U.S. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, BEFORE CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION SPONSORED BY FEDERATION OF ITALIAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, INC.

Never before in the history of our national existence has it been so important to focus the image of the American peoples upon the rest of the world. In this we examine what manner and quality of men and women are we.

We are a people and land of immigrants. Our national character today and our place as leader in the community of nations is a story of growth and development. This has been the product of the multinationals who migrated here. The amalgamation of this foreign blood has given this Nation strength, wisdom, and courage. In return for their acceptance to this land, the immigrants and their children have rewarded it with their contributions to government, science, culture, and countless other avenues of human endeavor.

Because of the blessings bestowed upon this country, it has been and shall be always the world's leading provider of opportunity. And more than any other place in the world, hundreds of thousands of people each year seek to enter here to adopt this land as home for themselves and their children.

The immigration policies of the United States are intrinsically integrated with the social and economic development of the Nation. The varying fluctuations of world conditions of necessity influence the formulation or revision of our national policies. The rapid geographical and governmental changes occurring on this globe cannot be overlooked.

The basic national policy on immigration was pronounced by President-elect John F. Kennedy, who on October 8, 1960, replied to an inquiry from the Honorable ALFRED E. SANTANGELO that "the men and women who have come here from abroad have built America into the greatest country in the world. If America is to move ahead, we will have to draw on the skills of men and women of other nations, just as we have in the past. And if our country is to be the leader of democracy in the world, our immigration policies should conform more fully to the principles of equal justice on which our country was founded."

Congressional enactment will ultimately express the will of the people. What specific proposals will be made by the executive branch to the Congress must await the advocacies of the President-elect and his administration.

Looking backward, during the past Congresses, numerous proposals have been sponsored for legislation. Time does not permit their statement here. However, the enactments are few.

In the last Congress a number of immigration and nationality bills pending were left uncompleted. Among the laws enacted were the refugee bill sponsored by Congressman FRANCIS WALTER, of Pennsylvania, and the extension of the Mexican Farm Labor Act to December 31, 1961, sponsored by Congressman B. F. SISK, of California. The refugee bill became law on July 14, 1960. It provides for the parole into the United States of refugee-escapees who are under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and who fled their country because of persecution on account of race, religion or political opinion and can no longer return there. One of the significant proposals left uncompleted was the judicial review bill which would limit the court reviews of deportation cases. This bill has been left pending in prior Congresses also. It is designed to avoid the numerous court reviews instituted by an alien to be deported solely for the purpose of delaying and frustrating the Government's mandate. In effect, it would require that judicial action for review of the administrative process be started in the district where the deportation hearing was held or where the alien resides. It would provide a single method of review of deportation orders for aliens not in custody, that is, by a petition for review in the appropriate court of appeals. Aliens in custody pursuant to a warrant of deportation would obtain review solely in habeas corpus proceedings. A deportation order would not be reviewed until all administrative remedies are exhausted. Exclusion orders would be reviewable only by habeas corpus. Administrative findings of fact would be conclusive if supported by reasonable, substantial, and probative evidence.

In the short period during which the 87th Congress has been in session, already numerous bills have been introduced. Among these are provisions which would revise the quota system and the distribution of quotas; revise classes of preferences within specified quotas; admit certain escapees and refugees to the United States; add the waiver of tuberculosis to permanent law permitting the admission of certain afflicted aliens; restore illegality as a ground for cancellation of naturalization; amend the Immigration and Nationality Act by specifying that the burden of proof in cancellation cases shall be upon the Government to prove its case by a preponderance of evidence; and the reunion of close family members by grant of nonquota status.

As the session of Congress continues, other proposals will be submitted. Needless to say, on each of these issues, there are pros and cons. What changes are in store in the future are subject to conjecture. One thing is certain, that when the wisdom and judgment of our executive and legislative branches are combined together, the outcome will be just and expressive of our national will.

REMARKS BEFORE THE FEDERATION OF THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK BY DOMINICK F. RINALDI

President of the federation, Hon. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO, Congressman CELLER, members of the panel, ladies and gentlemen, Congressman SANTANGELO asked me to speak today on some of my experiences in Europe and to provide some information as to quotas under the immigration laws.

In 1952 Congress passed the Immigration and Nationality Act which is the basic law governing immigration and naturalization.

You are all familiar with the quota system under which there are limits placed on the number of immigrants that may come to the United States. In addition thereto other immigrants, too, may come to the United States regardless of the quota allotted to that particular country. Such immigrants, known as nonquota immigrants, include, among others, spouses and children of U.S. citizens. From time to time special legislation has been passed to make certain categories of quota immigrants nonquota immigrants.

In the fiscal year 1959, 97,657 quota immigrants were admitted to the United States and, exclusive of natives of the Western Hemisphere, approximately the same number were admitted as nonquota immigrants. From Italy, which I know you are interested in, there were admitted 16,251 immigrants, of which 5,871 were quota immigrants and 10,380 were nonquota immigrants.

Although a person is registered under the quota or has been accorded nonquota status, this does not mean that he may automatically come to the United States. In addition to quota restrictions, the individual must not be of a class which renders him inadmissible to the United States. The Immigration and Nationality Act enumerates some 31 classes who are not eligible to receive a visa or be admitted to the United States. These deal primarily with subversive, criminal, immoral or narcotic classes. The law provides that a person who admits the commission of or is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude prior to entry is excludable from admission to the United States. Experience in administering the law demonstrated that in certain cases this was not just and created undue hardship. The hardship involved was primarily the separation of families. Many cases involved a wife in the United States whose husband had to remain in a foreign country. He could not be admitted to the United States because many years back he had been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude but, say for the past 15 or 20 years, had not been convicted of a crime and has led an exemplary life. The only relief that was available to such an individual was to have a private bill introduced and passed in Congress on his behalf.

Recognizing the need for remedial legislation, Congress passed a law on September 11, 1957, which is known as the act of September 11, 1957. This law provides, among other things, that where a person had been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude and was excludable from the United States because of this, an application could be filed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service to waive this ground of excludability, and the Attorney General, in the exercise of discretion, could waive such excludability, provided the applicant had a spouse, child, or parent who was either a citizen of the United States or a legal resident alien, and the exclusion of such alien would cause an extreme and unusual hardship to said spouse, child, or parent in the United States.

As officer in charge in Rome, Italy, it was my duty to adjudicate these cases as to those applicants residing in Italy, Malta, Spain, Portugal, and Africa. In some of these cases what rendered the individual excludable from the United States involved nothing more than the stealing of firewood by a person to heat his home. Of course, there were others who had engaged in a course of criminal conduct and who had never been rehabilitated. These cases, of course, were adjudicated accordingly.

Other types of cases handled were of people who were excludable from the United States because at one time or another they had engaged in prostitution. World War II and the stationing of military forces overseas increased the incidence of prostitution. Many a young girl, because of economic conditions, engaged in this practice for some limited time and then fell in love with and married a member of our military forces and became a good and faithful wife and mother. However, under the law, she is excludable because she had engaged in prostitution, in spite of the fact that subsequent to marriage she led an exemplary life. It is obvious that in these cases undue hardship would have resulted in not permitting the wife to join her husband when his military duty overseas was completed. A waiver of excludability, where warranted, was granted in this type of case.

As most of you are aware, it was and is difficult for childless couples to adopt children in the United States. The demand is greater than the supply. However, in Europe it is the reverse. The supply is greater than the demand. An adopted child born in a country in which the quota is not oversubscribed does not present any problem. Prior to September 11, 1957, adopted children born in oversubscribed quota countries could not enter the United States except under the fourth preference of the quota, which preference was and is usually heavily oversubscribed, even though such children had been adopted by citizens of the United States. The Immigration and Nationality Act was amended on September 11, 1957, to provide that a child who was adopted while under the age of 14 and who had resided with the adoptive parents for 2 years and was in their legal custody for 2 years after the adoption would be granted nonquota status. This, of course, has a very limited application, and, in order to meet these conditions, the U.S. citizen adoptive parents in effect had to travel abroad, go through the lengthy process of adoption, and then remain there for 2 years with the child in order to qualify. This amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act is of a permanent nature.

In addition thereto Congress, by the same act, provided for special nonquota visas to eligible orphans who were adopted or were to be adopted by U.S. citizens. An eligible orphan is defined as a child under 14 years of age who has no parents by reason of death or desertion, or who has one parent by reason of death or desertion of the other parent, and the remaining parent is incapable of supporting the child. Needless to say, the orphanages in these various countries are full of these children.

The law entrusted the Immigration and Naturalization Service with the duty to see that no frauds were involved in such cases and, further, that the interests of both the child and the adoptive parents were safeguarded.

As to members of the military forces and their wives, not much of a problem was presented. In most instances, they had seen the children and, in fact, the children had been released in their custody by an orphanage, and they were rearing the children in their home as their very own. However in many instances a U.S. citizen couple adopted children by proxy or were anxious to have such children come to the United States to be adopted without ever having seen the children and with no knowledge of the mental or physical condition of such children. Sometimes these couples dealt with a reliable social voluntary agency but, in many instances, did not.

Our office overseas, in determining whether the child was eligible for this speical nonquota visa, in some instances discovered that the child had a physical or mental condition of which the couple here in the United States had no knowledge. Although these conditions sometimes were not of a nature to render the child excludable on medical grounds, these conditions were brought to the attention of the adoptive parents so that they could have a complete history of the child. In some instances, mothers signed releases not knowing that they had irrevocably released the child for emigration and adoption. This occurred in several instances where some unscrupulous individuals represented to the mothers that by signing such document the children could emigrate to the United States, without advising them that they were giving up all parental rights and duties as to the children. This law relating to eligible orphans expires June 30, 1961.

Another part of our work overseas was to determine the validity of claims of many that they were custom tailors. The Immigration and Nationality Act provides that under the quota, first preference, up to 50 percent of the quota, be made available to immigrants whose services are determined by the Attorney General to be needed urgently in the United States because of high education, technical training, specialized experience or exceptional ability. A survey determined that custom tailors on men's clothing were in this category. In view of the fact that the quota for Italy is heavily oversubscribed, many attempted to qualify as tailors in order to obtain first preference status even though they were not tailors. As a result of our investigation it developed that more than 25 percent were not tailors or did not have the required experience as tailors. Many were farmers or barbers who had never held a needle in their hands. Yet they were able to obtain documents to the effect that they were tailors who had practiced the trade for more than 5 years. It was necessary to weed out these individuals because of the fact that they were using up the quota at the expense of those who primarily were the spouses of resident aliens residing in the United States. The spouse of a resident alien residing in the United States is eligible for a third preference and as a result the waiting period for the spouse or child of a resident alien to come to the United States was being increased more and more.

The foregoing activities, I believe, are of interest to you. Of course our activities were not limited to these. We provided service to the public by approving visa petitions to accord second, third, and fourth preference status right on the spot, extending reentry permits to those who for legitimate reasons could not return to the United States before the validity of their reentry permits expired, and other matters too numerous to enumerate.

The National Wool Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CATHERINE MAY
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 7, 1961

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, the National Wool Act of 1954 is to expire on March 31, 1962, and, therefore, should be before the Congress during the current session for extension. Today I introduced a bill which would make permanent the act, because time and again this act has proved itself to be a sound program which has worked well for the sheep industry and the consumer.

As you are aware, the 1954 Wool Act is self-financing, with 70 percent of the wool duty revenues used to pay the costs of supports to producers. The Wool Act does not tend to unbalance our foreign trade markets, and it allows domestic wool to go to the market, rather than into Government storage, as was the case before its enactment in 1954.

Prior to enactment of this legislation, wool stockpiles were built up under former loan programs. The sheep industry, as a result, faced grave problems in marketing. However, the Wool Act enabled reduction and elimination of these Government stockpiles, while at the same time, wool production was able to increase to the benefit of the industry and consumers alike.

It is also important to the industry that consideration of the National Wool Act be made as early as possible to enable growers to plan ahead and obtain financing for their operations in 1962 and future years.

The 20th Anniversary of the USO

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRED SCHWENGEL
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, February 7, 1961

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, February 4, marked the 20th anniversary of the founding of the USO. All of the millions of service men and women whose lives were touched by this friend will vouch that the incorporation of the six private welfare agencies into a separate soldier welfare organization for a joint national program of morale, recreation, welfare, and religious work to the Armed Forces of the United States on February 4, 1941, was one of the greatest services of all time to fighting men and women.

I am proud to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the USO and the fine record it has made. As long as we have millions of young Americans under arms all over the world, there remains a need for the USO, especially in places where there are few suitable community facilities near large training centers and large oversea stations. It is my hope, therefore, that this organization will continue as a growing tradition and serve as long as there is a need to have armed forces for the safety and security of the free world.

The USO job is just not the free coffee, the place to relax, the piece of stationery, the star spangled entertainment. The USO's main concern is for the religious, spiritual, social welfare, and educational needs of members of the Armed Forces, serving their country in lonely places far from home.

Since the funds to support these activities come directly from the American people, contributing through their annual United Fund-Community Chest drives, I feel that there will never be a lack of funds to indicate to our young men and women in the armed services that the people back home do care and want to help ease their trials and tribulations through the USO while they are away from home.

SENATE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1961

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

Rev. George E. Meetze, D.D., pastor, Incarnation Lutheran Church, Columbia, S.C., and chaplain of the Senate of South Carolina, offered the following prayer:

Our Father, who art in Heaven, who by Thy merciful providence hast permitted us to live in a democracy, where the voices of many must be heard, and the rights of many preserved, we are today particularly conscious of the fact that we must face a multitude of conflicting opinions that must be resolved in shaping public policy.

Give us wisdom and patience as we struggle to understand each other's points of view.

Help us always to be willing to yield to that which is right, and just, and fair.

Help us to require of ourselves the same standards of ethics we demand of our competitors.

May we join together our labors of heart and brain and brawn, that our beloved Nation may continue to grow strong spiritually and economically.

This is our morning prayer, in the name of Christ, the Redeemer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HUMPHREY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, February 6, 1961, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that the Speaker had appointed Mr. SAUND, of California (chairman); Mr. RUTHERFORD, of Texas; Mr. MONTOYA, of New Mexico; Mr. NIX, of Pennsylvania; Mr. MCDOWELL, of Delaware; Mr. INOUYE, of Hawaii; Mr. NORBLAD, of Oregon; Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois; Mr. BROYHILL, of Virginia; Mr. DERWINSKI, of Illinois; and Mr. NELSEN, of Minnesota, as members on the part of the House of the U.S. delegation of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group, for the meeting to be held in Guadalajara, Mexico, from February 6 to February 12, 1961.

The message also informed the Senate that the Speaker had appointed Mr. PATMAN, of Texas; Mr. BOLLING, of Missouri; Mr. BOGGS, of Louisiana; Mr. REUSS, of Wisconsin; Mrs. GRIFFITHS, of Michigan; Mr. CURTIS, of Missouri; Mr. KILBURN, of New York; and Mr. WIDNALL, of New Jersey, as members on the part of the House of the Joint Economic Committee.

The message further informed the Senate that the Speaker had appointed Mr. HOLIFIELD, of California; Mr. PRICE, of Illinois; Mr. ASPINALL, of Colorado; Mr. THOMAS, of Texas; Mr. MORRIS, of New Mexico; Mr. VAN ZANDT, of Pennsylvania; Mr. HOSMER, of California; Mr. BATES, of Massachusetts; and Mr. WESTLAND, of Washington, as members on the part of the House of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

ORDER FOR CONSIDERATION AND VOTE ON NOMINATION OF DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER, TO BE HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that today the Senate consider and vote upon the nomination of Dr. Robert C. Weaver to be the Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, let me state that yesterday the Banking and Currency Committee reported Dr. Weaver's nomination, following a vote of 11 to 4. Had the Senate been in session on yesterday, no unanimous-consent agreement would, of course, have been necessary today. The hearings are printed, and have been available since 9 o'clock this morning.

For the information of the Senate, let me state that if the Senate concludes, today, its action on the money resolutions now on the calendar—and this was announced on Monday—and on Dr. Weaver's nomination, it is the intention of the leadership to have the Senate adjourn from today until Monday; and then we would plan to have